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OUR YOUNG MEN—WHO ARE TO CARE FOR THEM?

An Address before the Young Men's Christian Association, of San Francisco, at their Second Anniversary, delivered in the 1st Congregational Church, 6th August, 1855.

BY REV. W. A. SCOTT, D. D.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I think if the cyanometer of meteorologists for measuring the depth of the blueness of the sky, were in use with us, we could "soar with Plato to the empyreal sphere," and see farther into the azure vault of heaven than they can in our old homes beyond the flood, or on the sun-rising side of the mountains. And I think if we had an instrument by which we could measure the prospective influence of this side of our continent upon the millions that are to live upon it, and the influence which this vast Pacific world is to roll back across this continent, and over the Atlantic, upon the old nations of Europe, and the influence which it will at the same time roll forward over the Islands and seas and continents that lie still beyond us, stretching westward till they are merged into the great Orient — the influence *reflexive and progressive, financial, commercial, social and political*, which the great advent upon these shores in our day has exerted, is exerting and will exert upon mankind, that we might then begin to feel something of the privileges and moral responsibilities Providence has laid upon us by bringing us to these ends of the earth.

I think I have somewhere seen the birth of this State, as a member of our Great Social Union, compared to the birth of Minerva, who sprang perfectly formed and full armed from the brain of Jupiter. I should prefer to compare it to the century plant. In higher latitudes the American aloe collects silently for a century, the blossom that it shoots forth into life all at once at the appointed period. So in like manner the All-wise Governor of the Universe kept this vast golden shore, and this vaster ocean, as it were in a ripening state, until the time appointed for the people to appear for whom it was prepared. Nature and Providence worked together. The great empires and sagacious statesmen of the old world were also made subservient to the beneficent designs of the Supreme Ruler. National politics and the zeal and jealousies of courts and of religious creeds and of different races, have all been made conducive to the results which we now behold. God hath given us this goodly land. It is his vineyard. He hath committed it to us as his husbandmen. And He hath commanded us to make it yield good fruits and in abundance. And as the sunflower follows the sun from dewy morn to evening shade, so must we keep our eye ever upon the leadings of Divine Providence. It is Christianity that hath made us what we are. Our nationality, our laws, common and statute, and our literature and our civil liberties, are all instinct with the spirit of the Gospel preached by the great Galilean.

It is said that California has caused more tears to be shed than any other part of the globe. And I partly believe it, and yet in the history of our State there are not wanting proofs of a wise beneficence. Sometimes the ways of Providence seem to us like the whirling winds that blow south and then blow north. And so far as individuals for a short period are concerned, the shifting and shifting again of the gale, may indeed be like the register of a stationary vane that pirouettes on its windy pivot; but in God's scheme "there is an *aura* in the universe which always drives one way." God's vane always points onward. The omnipotent wind of the Creator steadily wafts our world and all worlds in one mighty convoy to the haven of human elevation.

And I doubt not, but that in the winding up of the last scenes of our planet, when in the harbor of eternity, the sails of history are all furled, and the eternal anchor is dropped, that it will then be seen that God in making this world just as we have found it, and in making this continent, and this golden side of it, and in directing its discoveries and the people that should occupy it, and the institutions that should take root and grow here, has everywhere and all the time and in every particular, directed all things for the upward progress of our race.

As the God of nature has laid down the foundation of our gold-bearing mountains, as the same Divine hand that has sown our skies with stars, has also scattered a precious dust in the very soil of our feet—so has the God of Providence chosen the *times* and the *seasons* and *the people* to occupy this land. A high behest rests upon us therefore to work out the solemn trusts of God and of the universe. We have duties that can not be done anywhere else, nor by anybody else. And these solemn responsibilities must in the nature of things rest mainly upon our young men.

Beauteous is our earth in the first full burstings out of summer. When as yet the dog-star has not withered a single leaf, and the mower's cumbrous reaping machine, or more primitive and graceful scythe has not touched a single flower. Then all is youth and freshness, novelty and hope. The earth itself seems to blossom like another Eden. Our planet seems as if it were an argosy with sails all spread, floating over fragrant seas to "some bright Sabbatic haven on the shores of immortality." Just such is youth. It is the glowing springtime of existence. It is the bright expectant period of man.

In considering *our duty to young men*, let us first glance at *the importance of their education*. By the opinions and practices of all men, both good and bad, and of all nations in all ages, both Pagan and Christians, Hebrew and Mohammedan, we are taught to place the highest estimate upon the welfare of the young. The elementary works of Babylon and Egypt for the instruction of their youth have perished. But their temples, palaces, obelisks and tombs are abiding monuments of the literature of the Euphrates and the Nile in the very infancy of our race. And as Moses was brought up "in all the learning of the Egyptians," we may conclude that they were not deficient in their attention to young men. The libraries of Egypt were called *Offices for the diseases of the soul*.—"Because there the soul was cured of the disease of ignorance."

Among the Hebrews, special covenants and statutes were made to secure the education of their children. Besides "the schools of the prophets," their children were taught at home by their parents, and by the Rabbins in the temple, the synagogue, and the academies. By express repeated Divine commands, the great Jewish legislator provided for the diffusion of religious knowledge. According to Divine instruction, their laws were written upon their door posts and upon their gates, and around their beds. The tribe of Simeon was their New England for school-masters. They were scattered all over the land as teachers of youth.

INFLUENCE OF YOUNG MEN UPON SOCIETY. —*Their influence at home.* In domestic associations, it is seen that young men exert a powerful influence upon each other. Similarity of age, of temperaments and hopes, and their constant intercourse insensibly, but surely affects, acts and reacts upon their thoughts, views, purposes, characters and destinies. This applies to subordinates, fellow-clerks and brothers, and especially to the influence of young men upon the younger members of ther respective families. It is universally expected that "the older shall serve the younger" in many ways, and if in no other, in setting a good example. The every day tone and manner, and bearing of an elder brother towards his parents, in his father's house, insinuates itself irresistibly like the dew. The familiar intercourse of a family is secret and silent, but mighty for effect. If as already intimated, the constitution of society is reciprocal, it is clear that brothers cannot escape from the influence of *sisters*, nor avoid responsibilty for their influence on their sisters. The influence of the sexes on each other is ordained by the Creator. For this reason, I am myself decidedly in favor of mixed schools. And I considered it a misfortune in a family, either to have a house full of boys without girls, or of girls without boys. The natural tendencies of the earliest associations of boys and girls are all virtuous. It is scarcely possibly to overstate the importance of female influence in polishing our manners and in making life cheerful and happy. The purity, truth, and disinterestedness and constancy of a sister's love is like "the sweet influence of the Pleiades" and strong as "the bands of Orion." Sister, that rude brother of yours, who apparently delights to tease, and to worry you from morning to night, looks upon you as the pride of his heart, and wo to him that should offend against you in his presence. Many a day hence, and through many a lowering tempest your sweet face will shine upon his soul as the face of an angel, and your voice will ring through the chambers of his heart, waking memories of long past days, that will then be powerful like the voice of love, calling him from the skies to the ways of truth and happiness. Your brothers think they have a birth-right to storm, to govern and to guide. Well, the way is just to let them think so, while you, without letting them know it, may tell them how to do it. Your influence is invisible and pervading like the heat and light of nature. While you keep your proper place, it is impossible for them to escape from it. And in return, it is in their power to do much in improving your taste and character. And in this relation I cannot refrain from reminding young men, that their influence extends also, to the servants or domestics of the family. In fact, their example, spirit and principles operate on the whole household, and upon all with whom they are in any way in contact. A wicked, unprincipled, bad youth is a walking pestilence, worse than the plague or leprosy, for he spreads moral death through all the circle in which he moves. But a godly youth is like a beam of the summer morning, with healing on its wings, which cheers the whole scene, and shines more and more to the perfect day.

The influence of young men in families comprehends their influence in *social life*. There are established laws in the mental economy by which mind operates on mind, and the extent and force of that operation is greater or less according to circumstances. The nature of the mind being considered, it will be palpable at once, that the circumstances of domestic and social life are eminently favorable to such active and reflex influences. Social life in contradistinction to that of the domestic circle may be said to begin when the whining or whistling school-boy trudges his way to school. And if ever boy is the embryo man, it is in his first developements at school, not so much in his books or under the hand of his master, as with his school fellows. They weigh him, and form their estimate of him long before the school master does. And their estimate is generally more correct than his. Ah! the influences, the impressions, the hates and loves, friendships and aversions of early schoolboy life, who can ever forget them? It is on the play ground, the germinations of character are more generally and more early seen. And from the first cold dewy morning when the boy is sent forth "satchell'd" to school, till his university course is completed—all the way through dog-eared grammars and dictionaries to his vellum diploma, he has been receiving and giving out influences that will live and multiply forever.

Again: The acts and doings of our public life as a state, a city and a nation are palpable evidences of the *influence of young men, in all the prominent departments of life*. The chamber of commerce, the bar, the Senate, the hall of medicine, the bank and the pulpit are chiefly in the hands of young men. By the time a man arrives at the age that the should be in his prime both of mind and body, and at which he is so regarded in Europe, we consider him too old for service. The time allows me to say nothing of the influence of commerce and manufactures, nor of the learned professions upon society, nor of the principles and habits essential to success in these several professions It must suffice now to say that integrity and a good conscience, diligence and patience, perseverance and toil are the only avenues to honorable and abiding success in any of the great departments of public life. The lawyer, the legislator, the merchant, the physician and the banker, and all men in public life are to be held to a tremendous responsibility. They can neither live nor die to themselves. They are accountable to posterity for what they *do* and *say*, and for their example, and for the *manner* in which they die, and for the hopes and fears with which they leave the world. None of their actions terminate in themselves. Imperishable influences are continually flowing from them. A man's life may be spent in pursuing shadows, but it is not itself a shadow. It is an awful reality. It is a fearful thing to have an existence—set as is ours in the centre of such radiations. Every man is a link in the chain of boundless existence, and upon him is laid the solemn duty of keeping that link bright and polished, so that it may do its whole duty to all that chain of which it is a part—all of whose links have their place in the chain of being which begins in and returns to the great God Ineffable.

Seeing such is the importance of the right education of youth, and such the influence of young men upon society, *whose duty is it to promote their interests?*

The duty of parents and teachers, and of the Christian Church to bring up the young in the way in which they should go, has been so often presented to the public from the press, the jury room, the bench, the rostrum and pulpit, that it is not my purpose to speak practically now of its paramount importance. There are some classes, however, whose duty to the young is not so generally pressed upon public attention. It is to some of them, I would particularly speak.

The duty of employers.—There is no need of elaborated argument to prove that great responsibility attaches to the *Employers* of young men. The day has passed when superintendents, managers, and the heads of business houses can, like Egyptian taskmasters, riot in the gains of operatives and clerks without being made to feel some responsibility for their moral and intellectual well-being. By the help of the printing press, and of libraries and museums and reading rooms, employers can mitigate the hardships of needful toil, and add the music of gratitude to the repose of prosperity. It is their duty to sway the sceptre of justice and of religion, and make cupidity yield to conscience.

"The plowman whistling o'er the lea,"

may be a genuine English character, but the industrious cultivator of the land is indigenous to our soil also. And he who has young men in his employ, is under heavy responsibility to his own soul, to his country, to his God and posterity, to exact of them just what duty requires, and to restrain them from all dissipation, revelry and immorality.

To business men, and especially in newly settled States, is committed the trust of guiding multitudes of young men in their first setting out in life, or in their attempts to recover from disasters at home. The sons of many a happy family, and of many a poor widow are committed to their hands, and their comfort here and happiness hereafter depend upon the morality and religion that shall be brought to bear upon them by their example.

But if the employers of young men owe them instruction in business or trade—instruction thorough and patient, so that they may excel in their business—much more do they owe them reproof, admonition and encouragement as occasion requires. And not unfrequently it will be found that a kind word, the manifestation of interest in unofficial intercourse, a bare suggestion or hint, may be a seed sown, that shall vegetate and produce a rich harvest. I fear there are but few heads of business houses that fully realize their accountability for their example and opinions before their young men. They are not sufficiently impressed with the momentous fact, that their daily example and conduct as to integrity, order, punctuality and attention to the claims of benevolence and of religion is every moment making an everlasting impression on the minds and hearts of the young around them, just as certainly and as invariably according to the laws of the Creator, as that their daily food, exercise and air affecting their physical being. No man can live or die to himself.

From our actions, and words, and example, there is continually going out a stream of influences. Society is so complicated, that no man can be a good man without doing good to others. And just so on the other hand, no man can be depraved without spreading contamination at all the various points of his contact with others.—The irregularities, profanity, profligacy, pride, irreligion and various exhibitions of vulgarity, and of bad passions seen in street life in the city, may generally be traced to the conduct of the head of the households or of business establishments where these young men were brought up. The deeds and sentiments of those that are distinguished for wealth, rank, or influence act like fashions on all that are below them. They make impressions on the plastic mind of youth that are imperishable. Every man to the full proportion of his influence, is as the deadly nightshade or the protecting shield. By the inevitable necessity of our existence, we are set for the rising or the falling of many.

THE DUTY OF THE PRESS TO THE YOUNG. —The undesigned influence of a word, a sentiment or an allusion on the printed page is often commensurate with eternity. The corrupt insinuation of Gibbon have done the more harm, because they are made when he is engaged in investigating mere historical questions. And so with many of our professedly scientific writers, and with some of our poets and essayists. They seek to inflict the fatal blow upon christianity when it is not expected. They attack as the savages of the wilderness do—from behind an ambush. There is a tremendous unthought-of responsibility attached to every one that lifts up a pen; a single word uttered or published may strike a cord that shall vibrate forever—may awaken a thought that shall live and multiply when the material through which it was given to the world shall have melted and perished away. Authors literary, political and scientific, the writers of travels, poetry, essays, encyclopedias, articles in magazines, reviews and newspapers are held to a fearful responsibility by Him who measures things by the motive and the influence. In his account, the page that ministers to murder, adultery and revenge, and any thing unclean and unholy, is the assassin's dagger and the murderer's poison.

It cannot be otherwise than that our children's physical condition should be affected by our scenery and atmosphere. Equally certain is it, that the books that fill our libraries, that lie upon the tables of our drawing rooms, and circulate from our Reading rooms, and by no means the least powerful, the daily papers are the instruments of forming the moral and religious tone of our children. The rising generation will take their moral and religious, intellectual and political coloring inevitably from the literature of the present day, which is most current and most *practically* approved of by us. There is absolutely no instrument or process of measurement by which we can calculate the power of the press. Its impulses are every where felt. Its tones echo round the world. Its impulses generate ten thousand impulses more, and continue to operate like the agitations of the waves of the sea. What is read from a book on the centre table while waiting for the lady to come down stairs, or idly flung out from a novel, or a jest book, or a magazine, may *imprint* indelible traces on the heart *in one hour*, that shall last through life and transmit its influences through all coming ages. Incidental and collateral influences are day by day making us and our children what we and they are to be forever.

The morning paper has quite as much influence on the mind and heart through the day, as the morning meal has on the physical man. The influence of the daily press and of the monthly review cannot easily be overrated. There is a vast amount of industry, toil, talent and learning employed on the newspaper and periodical press of our country. And as vehicles of moral and religious instruction—as the advocates of taste, of right and of learning, of genius and science, they are vastly important to the public welfare. And as sentinels on our high places, they should ever be the guardians of domestic purity, public morality and religion. The writer for our daily and quarterly sheets should remember that the talents and the opportunity to do good involve the obligation; and involve also, the duty of profound, intelligent and prayerful examination as to *what* as well as *how* he shall write—in order that he may contribute to the public, what is essentially and eternally good, in all its bearings for time and eternity. It is for the journalist to aim the arrows of critical vengeance against all writers who dare infuse moral poison into their pages, alike destructive to the happiness and very existence of society. It is for the reviewer to blast with infamy the pen that, under the garb of genius, or that in pleading for science and liberality of sentiment, and the enlightenment of mankind undermines by sophistry and inuendoes, the foundations of truth and religion. The current of public taste at present runs strongly in the direction of works that are full of scandal and abuse. "There is a generation of vipers," who live by detraction and caricature, and by pandering to the lowest and most vulgar passions of mankind. A sort of formic acid flows from their pens. And like the red marks left by the feet of ants on litmus paper, it discolors all their pages. Their name is legion. They are the writers, artists, publishers, retailers and hawkers of what, may be well called in the absence of a better or more easily comprehended term, "the yellow covered," or "shilling literature," or the Rail Road and Coffee House literature of our day. Writers, publishers and sellers, study too much what will pay, rather than what will elevate the public taste—their ambition is to bring out and crowd the market with what will take. Burlesque, slang, fun, sarcasm, profanity and unseemly wood-cuts, and sometimes even jesting with scriptural topics and religious practices are employed to gain the popular feeling. It is, I feel quite sure, the experience of all booksellers, that the worst books issued from the modern press have sold by tens of thousands, while works of solid merit—works of genuine science, of moral philosophy, of history and religion are sold only by thousands. A large publishing house has acknowledged that "to say the real truth, the worst works sell the best—mere rubbish has the best sale." Works of this class gratify a bad taste where it is already formed, and create it where it does not already exist. Works that are full of scandal and abuse or of coarse humor are read with avidity. They amuse idleness, relieve the drudgery of thinking, and furnish small talk, for which empty or ill-disciplined heads are often in a great stress. But in the mean time what is to become of the intellect, the pure imagination and morals of our young men? Their early years should be devoted to solid acquisitions in history, travels, philosophy and languages. But indulgence in such worthless and vile publications consumes their time, corrupts their thoughts, heats their passions, dissipates and enfeebles their minds, and wholly unfits them for mental application, and the toil of every day life. This is a very serious and practical subject. I am persuaded that our climate is not to be blamed for the extraordinary number of insane persons amongst us. The Blessed Creator has not made these radiant shores, bright skies, and graceful landscapes, to deprive men of their reason. There are several causes quite sufficient to account for the number of unfortunate persons alluded to. But if there were no others, *gambling, novel-reading, and the society of abandoned women are quite sufficient.*

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It is not easy, fellow citizens, to conceive of the advantages to the church of Christ, to society at large, and to posterity, of cultivating the minds and hearts of young men. They are parts of ourselves. They are the limbs and sinews of the body politic and religious. As we love our country we must save our youth from the flood-tide of infidelity and sensuality that threatens to sweep away our precious institutions. If our young men forsake the God of their fathers, they will also by degrees forsake the great distinctive Institutions of our Fathers, and then will "Ichabod" be written upon every pillar both of the church and of the State. But if our young men are trained to the love of knowledge, of virtue, of freedom and of God, then I have no fear for the future of America. But young men need THE PRAYERS as well as the counsels of the pious It was a common saying of Augustin, that if Stephen had not prayed the church had not had Paul. Prayer then should be made without ceasing day and night, for our young men; specifically and fervently should we pray for them at the family altar, in the closet and in the great congregation. And if the effectual, fervent prayer of the righteous man availeth much, may we not believe that by the prayers of the church for our youth, our race might be rescued from the grasp of Satan. What a tremendous moral power could be exerted by the young men of this city, if the spirit of God were poured out upon them, and they were converted and filled with faith and with love to Christ and the souls of men. The long predicted millenium of our sin-smitten and weary, worrying world will not come until our young men and maidens are turned to the LORD.

John Adams on Governing.

"I find by repeated experiment and observation in my school, that human nature is more easily wrought upon and governed by promises, and encouragement, and praise, than by punishment, and threatening, and blame."

He was a country schoolmaster when he made this entry, but he never had occasion to change the opinion thus expressed. The principle here embodied should be borne in mind by teachers and by parents, and all who have the care of the young. It is natural to reprove, and right to punish a child that does wrong. But to prevent him from doing wrong, to induce him to form good habits, and to stimulate him to that which is pure, manly, and of good report, it is a thousand times better to encourage him, than to threaten or reproach him. Parents and teachers are often strangely forgetful of the influence which these modes of treatments exert on their own minds.—They do not like to be driven to anything. If one who has authority over them, or in any way is entitled to influence their actions, seeks to do so by violence, in word, or tone, or conduct, they rebel. If they yield to such imperiousness, it is with reluctance and without pleasure. But the minds of children are more sensitive than those of grown people. Children are human, and human nature is the same in all ages.—Blame a child with severity for a fault, and reproach him as careless or obstinate, or uncontrollable, and in all probability you rouse his worst passions, and set him against any attempt to reform. On the other hand, if you mildly set before him the nature and consequences of his conduct, and then encourage him to reformation by the promises of help, he will be stimulated to an effort. He should be punished when he persists in wrong doing; but this should be administered in love, so as to leave the impression distinctly that you are punishing in sorrow, not in anger; and when this impression is made, the punishment does not awaken resentment. The great point to be reached in improving the child's manners, habits or behavior, is to enlist his own wishes on the right side. That is more than half. His will is the grand obstacle in the way of success. And when that is gained you may hope for steady improvement. While that is opposed, there is little or no hope.

All this is in accordance with the entry of Mr. Adams in his diary, and with the experience of the most successful parents and teachers, before and since his day.—*Presbyterian.*

EVIL SPEAKING.—By evil speaking, men probably, most frequently violate the law of love. Those who would loath the very thought of stealing a man's money, hesitate not to rob him of that which is infinitely more valuable; for 'a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.' Reader, before you venture to speak evil of any one, always pause and ask yourself these three questions; First, is it true? Second, is it kind? Third, is it necessary? If all these questions can be honestly answered in the affimative, and charity seems to demand it, you may expose the faults of others, yet not with pleasure,

But sad as angels at the good man's sin,
Weep to record, and blush to give it in.

CRUCIFIXION OF THE HEART.—To crucify the flesh is not to destroy the human nature, but to resist the cravings of the animal, and the inferior propensities generally, to be gratified when God's law forbids the indulgence. A contined course of such resistance will, with God's blessing, not only bring them them into habitual control, but diminish their intensity—*crucify* them; in accordance with the same general principles of our nature, by which a muscle shrinks and becomes feeble when it has long remained in a state of inaction.—*Dr. Payne.*

Temple of Karnak.

Ah, there was Karnak! Had I been blind up to this time, or had the earth suddenly heaved out of her breast the remains of the glorious temple? From all parts of the plain of Thebes I had seen it in the distance — a huge propylon, a shattered portico, and an obelisk, rising above the palms. Whence this wilderness of ruins, spreading so far as to seem a city rather than a temple—pylon after pylon, tumbling into enormous cubes of stone, long colonnades, supporting fragments of Titanic roofs, obelisks of red granite, and endless walls and avenues, branching out to isolated portals? Yet they stood as silently amid the accumulated rubbish of nearly four thousand years, and the sunshine threw its yellow lustre as serenely over the despoiled sanctuaries, as if it had never been otherwise, since the world began. Figures are of no use, in describing a place like this, but since I must use them, I may say that the length of the ruins before us, from west to east, was twelve hundred feet, and that the total circurference of Karnak, including its numerous pylæ, or gateways, is a mile and a half.

We mounted and rode with fast-beating hearts to the western or main entance, facing the Nile. The two towers of the propylon—pyramidal masses of solid stone—are three hundred and twenty-nine feet in length, and the one which is least ruined, is nearly one hundred feet in height. On each side of the sculptured portal connecting them, is a tablet left by the French army, recording the geographical position of the principal Egyptian temples. We passed through and entered an open court, more than three hundred feet square, with a corridor of immense pillars on each side, connecting it with the towers of a second pylon, nearly as gigantic as the first. A colonnade of lofty shafts, leading through the centre of the court, once united the two entrances, but they have all been hurled down and lay as they fell, in long lines of disjointed blocks, except one, which holds its solitary lotus-bell against the sky. Two mutilated colossi of red granite still guard the doorway, whose lintel-stones are forty feet in length. Climbing over the huge fragments which have fallen from above and almost blocked up the passage, we looked down into the grand hall of the temple.

I knew the dimensions of this hall, beforehand; I knew the number and size of the pillars, but I was no more prepared for the reality than those will be, who may read this account of it and afterwards visit Karnak for themselves. It is the great good-luck of travel that many things must be seen to be known. Nothing could have compensated for the loss of that overwhelming confusion of awe, astonishment, and delight, which came upon me like a flood. I looked down an avenue of twelve pillars—six on each side—each of which was thirty-six feet in circumstance and nearly eighty feet in height. Crushing as were these ponderous masses of sculptured stone, the spreading bell of the lotus-blossoms which crowned them, clothed them with an atmosphere of lightness and grace. In front, over the top of another pile of colossal blocks, two obelisks rose sharp and clear, with every emblem legible on their polished sides. On each side of the main aisle are seven other rows of columns—*one hundred and twenty-two*, in all—each of which is about fifty feet high and twenty-seven in circumference. They have the Osiride form without capitals, and do not range with the central shafts. In the efforts of the conquerors to overthrow them, two have been hurled from their places and thrown against the neighboring ones, where they still lean, as if weary with holding up the roof of massive sandstone. I walked alone through this hall, trying to bear the weight of its unutterable majesty and beauty. That I had been so oppressed by Dendera, seemed a weakness which I was resolved to conquer, and I finally succeeded in looking on Karnak with a calmness more commensurate with its sublime repose—but not by daylight.

My ride back to Luxor, towards evening, was the next best thing after Karnak.—The little animal I rode had become excited by jumping over stones and sliding down sand-heaps; our guide began to show his Bedouin blood by dashing at full gallop toward the pylons and reining in his horse at a bound; and to conclude, I became infected with a lawless spirit that could not easily be laid. The guide's eye sparkled when I proposed a race. We left my friend and the water-carriers, bounded across the avenue of sphinxes, and took a smooth path leading toward the Desert. My mare needed but a word and a jog of the iron stirrup. Away we flew, our animals stretching themselves for a long heat, crashing the dry dourra-stalks, clearing the water-ditches, and scattering on all sides the Arab laborers we met. After a glorious gallop of two or three miles my antagonist was fairly distanced; but one race would not content him, so we had a second, and finally a third, on the beach of Luxor. The horses belonged to him, and it was a matter of indifference which was the swiftest; he raced merely for the delight of it, and so did I.

The same gallant mare was ready for me at night. It was precisely full moon, and I had determined on visiting Karnak again before leaving There was no one but the guide and I, he armed with his long spear, and I with my pistols in my belt. There was a wan haze in the air, and a pale halo around the moon, on each side of which appeared two faint mock-moons. It was a ghostly light, and the fresh north-wind, coming up the Nile, rustled solemnly in the palm-trees. We trotted silently to Karnak, and leaped our horses over the fragments until we reached the foot of the first obelisk. Here we dismounted and entered the grand hall of pillars. There was no sound in all the temple, and the guide, who seemed to comprehend my wish, moved behind me as softly as a shadow, and spoke not a word. It needs this illumination to comprehend Karnak. The unsightly rubbish has disappeared: the rents in the roof are stoned for by the moonlight they admit; the fragments shivered from the lips of the mighty capitals are only the crumpled edges of the flower; a maze of shadows hides the desolation of the courts, but every pillar and obelisk, pylon and propylon is glorified by the moonlight. The soul of Karnak is soothed and tranquillized.—Its halls look upon you no longer with an aspect of pain and humiliation. Every stone seems to say: "I am not fallen, for I have defied the ages. I am a part of that grandeur which has never seen its peer, and I shall endure for ever, for the world has need of me."

I climbed to the roof, and sat looking down into the hushed and awful colonnades, till I was thoroughly penetrated with their august and sublime expression. I should probably have remained all night, an amateur colossus, with my hands on my knees, had not the silence been disturbed by two arrivals of romantic tourists—an Englishman and two Frenchmen. We exchanged salutations, and I mounted the restless mare again, touched her side with the stirrup, and sped back to Luxor. The guide galloped beside me, occasionally hurling his spear into the air and catching it as it fell, delighted with my readiness to indulge his desert whims. I found the captain and sailors all ready and my friend smoking his pipe on deck. In half an hour we had left Thebes.—*B. Taylor's Journey to Central Africa.*

"WATCH, MOTHER."

Mother! watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall,
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs;
Little feet will go astray,
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me this weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue
Prattling, eloquent and wild,
What is said, and what is sung,
By the happy, joyous child,
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, O keep that young heart true.
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

Truth and Works of Fiction.

The application of the law (of truth) in the case of parables, fictions, tales, and figurative language, such as hyperbole and irony, is not to the details and subordinate statements, but to the moral, which, as a whole, they are intended to illustrate. Dr. Paley has strangely enumerated these under the head of falsehoods, which are not lies, attaching them to the same class with the disingenuous assertions of an advocate in pleading a cause, or with a servant's denial of his master. But in these cases there is evidently in no proper sense, any falsehood at all. The fable, parable, or tale, taken as a whole, may be and is regarded as a specious proposition, in which the lesson to be inculcated is all that is strictly affirmed. The rest is drapery, mere conceptions of the imagination, intended to illustrate and place in commanding lights, the ultimate truth to be taught. They are not proposed as facts, but rather as the signs and representatives of what might be facts. They are in other words, only the language in which the proposition is announced. When a man honestly believes the moral of his tale, whatever may be its ingredients and subordinate circumstances, he is not wanting in sincerity. The pictures of his fancy are not the things which he affirms. If, however, he should invent a story to enforce a proposition which he believes to be false, he would then violate the obligation of veracity. It is only where the end aimed at is contradictory to a man's own convictions that these contrivances of the imagination possess either the form or matter of falsehood. Of course, if a man should assert the details of a fable, parable, or fiction, as facts, without believing them himself, he would be justly subject, if he believed them, to the imputation of insanity.—*Thornwell.*

☞Never be cast down by trifles.—Make up your minds to do a thing and you will do it. Fear not, if trouble comes upon you; keep up your spirits, though the day be a dark one.

"Troubles never stop forever,
The darkest day will pass away."

If the sun is going down, look up to the stars. If the earth is dark, keep your eyes on heaven. With God's promises, a man or a child may be cheerful.

"Never despair when fog's in the air,
A sunshiny morning comes without warning."

Mind what you run after. Never be content with a bubble that will burst, or fireworks that will end in smoke and darkness. Get that which you can keep, and which is

"Something sterling that will stay,
When gold and silver fly away."

☞Real religion is a living principle.—Any one may make a show, and be called a Christian, and unite himself to a sect, and be admired; but for a man to enter into the sanctuary to hold secret communion with God; to retire into his closet, and transact all his affairs with an unseen Saviour; to walk with God, like Enoch, and yet to smite upon his breast in the language of the publican, having no confidence in the flesh, triumphing only in Christ Jesus; these are the life and acts of a new creature.—*Cecil.*

ENGLISH BIBLE.—'You may rest fully satisfied that as our English translation is, in itself, by far the most excellent book in our language, so is a pure and plentiful fountain of Divine knowledge, giving a true, clear, and full account of the Divine dispensations, and of the Gospel of our salvation; insomuch that whoever studieth the Bible, the English Bible, is sure of gaining that knowledge and faith, which, if duly applied to the heart and conversation, will infallibly guide him to eternal life.'—*Dr. John Taylor of Norwich.*

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1855.

REV. I. H. BRAYTON, *Editor.*
REV. S. V. BLAKESLEE, *Associate Editor.*

The Contest.

Our whole State is agitating, with a great political controversy. Perhaps in no other, does the storm rage so furiously; for three months it grows on day after day. Sometimes it sweeps around in a vast whirlwind, and draws up into its gorge every loose thing in a whole district, tears down some of the largest trees, and shows in their upturned roots, the thin soil on which they stood, or in their broken trunks, the decayed heart, where rot had been at work for years. It snaps off in its course, too, many a young and thrifty tree, beats its top in the dust, breaks and tears away its limbs, unroofs and prostrates the pleasant homes of men, and walks in desolation over the green fields; every part of the State is visited by the dreadful scourge, sometime in the months of July, Aug. or Sept., of every year.—Our city has been the vortex, during the past few days, into which were drawn and jostled, elements from every part of the State: they could be seen congregated by mutual gravitation, about the groggeries, any time of the day or night. Now again they are scattered by the same power which drew them here, or sunk into the dens, caves, or mud of the city.

Why must politicians be drinking, swearing, unprincipled wrecks of men? How is it that these wolves can always creep in front, and lead, and be the officious guard of the flock? How is it that a party, last year organized to reform, and doing its work, is this year destroying what it then built up, and led by the men, whom then, it above all, sought to discard? Why does this young Hercules, promising to cleanse the Augean Stables, so soon give out not only, but drive in more cattle than ever? Is there no faith left upon the earth? The political conventions have handed forth men to their constituents, to be appointed rulers and law-makers for a virtuous and christian community, who are only prepared to make and administer the laws of gambling-saloons; men from whom, the moral sense of Bacchanals would have revolted. Out upon them, let their names be rotten as their characters. Can it be expected that good people will choose such men to rule over them?—Vice personified, and Janus-faced cannot be mounted as figure-head much longer upon the ship; she has carried such emblems too long: they must be struck off, one after another, as the character of the crew changes; and though a new set, freshly painted, be brought on, they cannot be put up except by fraud: a virtuous crew will bear no vicious front.

We do contend that there is some morality amongst us. Progress is our word and action now. Towns which two years ago were without a Sabbath and without a school, have now Churches and Schools and Library and a Temperance Hall. Are such places willing to be represented by a monte-dealer of '49, a rum-drinker and duellist of to-day? Such as were fit to represent the people of California six years ago, that is, men whose moral character averaged with the mass, are by no means the men for that position now. The tide-wave does not lift that which is heavy and bedded in the mire; it sinks deeper and is soon buried out of sight. To-day, California, with her 20,000 virtuous homes, her great congregations that weekly gather to worship God, her school-grounds alive with precious youth, and shaped by every force that reaches them—must have model men to serve in public trust; her voice for right and truth must not come from the lungs of blasphemy, must not be breathed from the chest of moral corruption.

Upright men, religious men are interested in the approaching election, more than any other. It does not involve measures: it is a strife for men. No great question of State policy divides the parties; it is a scramble for honor and spoils, by two organized bodies of men supported by their friends. No great civil issue is before us. Neither party is devoted to any great moral end; that is supposed to be the object of both; it is at peril in both. What will be done in legislation for the morals, the highest good of the State, can only be judged by the character of the men; it cannot be inferred from the object of the party; the great interests of morality predominate over every other, and we can have no assurance that they will be cherished and not ruined, except in the known, fair, irreproachable character of the persons appointed to guard them. Principles and men cannot be distinguished. Man is the impersonation of principles. If it be not known that he thus embodies them, and that they are part and parcel of himself, that man must not be chosed to enforce and defend them, Hence the call for another convention on the 22nd inst. The moral sense of the people was insulted by some of the men or monsters who stood forth for their endorsement; it sought redress though at a late day in a new convention, and now we may hope to vote for Truth and Virtue. May God guide the action in that noble body of reform.

Sounds of remonstrance are now coming out from the council-fires of one of the great parties; rebellion is talked not in low whispers, nor by undetermined men; hence too, is hope that the 6th of September will not establish debauchery in our high places, but will give us promise of law and order; of a Sabbath observed, and christianity protected; of society safe in the enjoyment of all that virtue delights in, and inviting to share in its high privileges, families from distant lands and friends from distant homes. Nothing can so advance or retard society, no extraneous cause so aid or injure religion as the election of good or bad men to the places of public trust and responsibility.

Nevada.

From Sacramento to Nevada is a long, hot and dusty ride of fifteen hours, from five in the morning till eight at night. At this time of the year, few things are to be seen worthy of notice. Near the Oak Grove House a stake is pointed out among the trees, marking the spot where the lamented Gilbert fell. The stage in which we rode contained Gov. Bigler, who was to speak at Auburn that night in opposition to the nomines of the American party, who drove another conveyance. We know a member of the State Senate who canvassed the district which he represents, in company with his rival, both riding in one conveyance, in the most friendly manner, and finding so little difference in their principles that it was difficult to maintain a discussion. The political atmosphere must be a bad one. Politicians would not fail to be shocked at the oath which we heard a friend and an official under him address to the Governor. Probably little censure the actual though unconstituted cabinet of the Governor of a great State. Political life is certainly not always a promoter of morals.—We have known men of very correct habits fall into immoralities and dissipation, "or ever they came at the bottom" of the enclosure wherein men discuss official spoils.

Of Gov. Bigler, or of his political life we do not intend to speak disrespectfully. He has certainly acquired a popularity during the past year which it will be hard to overturn. An incident occurred in the stage, which illustrates the respect with which every one's rights are here regarded. A Chinaman was aboard. The driver wishing to make room for a lady, asked him if he did not want to ride on the outside. John shook his head with a very decided "No." No one questioned his right for which he had paid, and the Governor himself might sooner have vacated his seat than he have been forced from his right.

After a fatiguing day we entered Nevada at night-fall. The wind blew delightfully fresh among the hills. Cabin lights gleamed on all the slopes and among the pines of the surrounding mountains. The weather has been here unusually hot for the last few weeks. A shower temporarily relieved its heat on Saturday last, and again another shower accompanied with thunder, during the succeeding night.

Nevada has much improved every way. The fires have not been heavy upon it. Several brick stores have been erected. Hotels have been enlarged and improved. Many cottages, and some of them beautiful have been built in the city and on the surrounding hills. A stone Court House has been contracted for, and workmen are now engaged in preparing for the foundations and in blasting the immense boulders near by and shaping them into beautiful building blocks. A fine Baptist Church has been completed; and the Congregational Church is about to be repaired. A gallery is to be put in and the house to be plastered. The funds necessary for these improvements are already in hand.

The social character of Nevada is still advancing. There are here two divisions of the Sons of Temperance. One of them is maintaining at present a weekly course of lectures upon temperance. The Sabbath is measurably regarded; although there are thousands of purposeless, uncollected looking men strolling through the streets, especially at evening, on the Sabbath, with nothing to do. The theatre is closed on that night. Not long after the Sabbath law came into operation, a panorama representing the crossing of the Plains, was exhibited here. It had a fine run. The exhibition was advertised to continue on Sabbath evening, but so few came that the proprietor closed the exhibition, refunding the money to those who had entered, and remarking that he took the small attendance as an expression of the sense of the place against Sabbath evening performances, and he would not outrage that sentiment by an exhibition. Here the Sabbath law is enforced and public sentiment reaches beyond the specifications of the law; but in San Francisco the law lies a dead letter, and they whose duty it is to enforce it consent that it shall die.

Nevada is an example to other mountain towns in another respect. The principal stores of the city are all closed on the Sabbath. Merchants thus themselves render Sabbath trading disreputable. It is their own testimony that their profits are not diminished, and that they suffer but slightly, if at all, from the few who keep open doors. Their course has made Sabbath trading disreputable. Men may, for convenience, buy a few articles at the Sabbath store, but when a bill is to be made they have more confidence in a man who exhibits principle in this matter, that he will deal with them most fairly.

Of mining novelties that we have observed, one or two are worthy of mention. The first is a shaft 150 feet deep from which the water and dirt are elevated in a large bucket by a steam engine. The operation reminds one of pile driving. The bucket dips and fills itself in a well which drains the whole shaft, and is thence drawn up. The dirt is also thrown in by workmen and drawn up in the same manner. Not far from this shaft is a large frame work designed to raise the earth from a deep hole, in the same manner in which grain is elevated in a mill; the force of water which is conducted along to the top of the structure, from a ditch, being designed both to work the elevators, by means of two overshot wheels, and also to furnish a head to play upon the hill through a hose and wash down the earth through a converging sluice-box into the cups of the elevator. This is an experiment of which we shall be glad to learn the result.

An Indian Cadmus.

One of the "Curiosities of Literature," is the invention of an alphabet by a Cherokee Indian, named Guess. It occurred in 1825. Having heard of the superiority of the white people in making "the paper talk," he attempted, first upon a flat stone and afterwards upon trees, to make a particular mark for every word. The number of marks soon overburdened his memory, when the thought occurred to him to contrive a mark for each sound. Every syllabe in the Cherokee language is either a vowel or a vowel preceded by a consonant. There are six vowels and twelve consonants. Their combination produces 72 sounds. To these a few others are added making 85. For each of these sounds a character was invented. A complete phonic alphabet was thus invented by an intelligent Indian. It is now in use and has been applied to other Indian languages, and it now represents an extensive literature. The inventor endured the laughter and ridicule of his tribe, but when his work was completed, he became to them an object of wonder and admiration; and thousands came to him for instruction. The wonder of a mythical age has thus been reproduced in the 19th century, among one of the waning tribes of the American forest. And had no alphabet before been invented, the name of this Indian had gone down to posterity with more than mythical honors.

☞On the First Page will be found the address of Dr. Scott, delivered before the Young Mens' Christian Association. It is but justice to say that we have not had sufficient space in our columns to give Dr. Scott's address complete. We have been obliged to omit considerable portions of it.

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Young Mens' Christian Association was held at their rooms on Monday evening last. It was one of interest, the newly elected officers presiding.—Addresses were made by the president and others. The Reading Rooms of this association are open at all hours of the day and evening. Its advantages are freely profferred to all.

☞The First Presbyterian Church, on Stockton St. is open for public worship every Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M., and every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Services conducted by the Rev. Thos. K. Davis, from Pennsylvania.

On Thursday evening of last week, a meeting of the friends of Temperance was held in the Pine St. Baptist Church. Addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Cummings, Brierly, Simonds and others.

Editorial Correspondence.

AUGUST 10th, 1855.

San Andres is one of the old mining towns of California, as is indicated by its Spanish name. A few of its earlier inhabitants, as in other of the southern towns, are yet remaining, living like almost all Mexican families, in rude dwellings in a low part of the place, leading lives but a little more elevated than those of the Indians of the East. The town occupies a position rather higher than the surrounding country, in the centre of a region almost destitute of trees, which, in this dry season of the year, gives to the scenery a desert and forbidding aspect. But the town, we judge to be in a thriving condition, consisting of about four hundred inhabitants, with a good number of American families. Several substantial buildings are being put up, of which a few are of a fine quality of stone, which here abounds in great quanties. Extensive diggings, good, but not of the richest kind, have within a few weeks been struck, in a hill south of the town, and now a large section is laid off in claims which are being worked by shafts and tunnels with encouraging prospects. As yet only a few working them are making more than wages, on account of not being sufficiently advanced in their operations to obtain as great returns as they are expecting. There appears to be mining ground enough in this region to supply work for generations yet to come. They have no church, and are without regular Divine worship. But they have at present about a mile below the town, an excellent school, which will do more, if continued, for the real good of the place and inhabitants, than the discovery of many rich diggings in the vicinity.—From here, along down the river about two miles, one passes a number of pleasant farm-houses and residences, and some fine gardens. In one of these, though in size it might be called a farm, we saw some most excellent indian corn growing, of the old *gourd-seed* variety, as if imported directly from Northern Ohio, and growing luxuriently, the noble ears being usually as high as one could reach. At the crossings they have an excellent Post Office, and there are in the region a number of fine families. There are also some good claims for mining, especially a few in apparently decayed quartz veins. On the north side of the river are many who are engaged in sinking shafts and running extensive tunnels, prospecting the hills that give encouraging signs of being rich in the precious metal. Hence, for seven miles to the N. E., to Mokelumne Hill, the whole region seems to abound, more or less, in gold. The many rolling hills, or low mountains are numerously tunnelled, and all along the ravines and little vallies, the earth is thrown up where the toiling, weary dust-hunter, has diligently sought the object of his soul's desire.—This he has done, not without success in the wet season, but now the scarcity of water has driven many away. Yet a great many families have taken up their permanent residence along through this region and are gathering around them all that makes a home desirable.

At Mokelumne Hill, we spent another Sabbath of rest and surely a good day of rest it was. The Sabbath truly was made for man and he needs it as well for his body as for his soul, lest his overtaxed energies give way and he prematurely die. Men do not lose anything by keeping the Sabbath. But he who does not keep it does lose, both for soul and body. Reader, count the cost. Will you lose or gain, for the soul that never dies?

Mokelumne Hill, the county seat of Calaveras, is a large, flourishing town, rapidly recovering from the fire, by which nearly a year ago, it was utterly destroyed. It is now nearly built up again with good buildings, either completed or in the process of completion, many of which are of stone, these beingin the immediate vicinity, one of the most excellent quarries in the world. The stone is a kind of sandstone which much resembles lava, very durable, easy to cut, uninjured by the weather, and rendered only harder by fire. It is of different colors, varying from white to a pale red. The town contains perhaps fifteen hundred inhabitants. A good, though small, Cong. church, has here planted itself on the rock Christ Jesus, and on the moral rock of the New England pilgrims, and with an excellent pastor, Rev. Mr. Zelie, from the land of steady habits, of churches, schools and noble enterprizes, we trust that God's blessing will be with him and that he, as others have done, will demonstrate that what was adapted to New England in its earliest immigrant days, bringing order and good out of chaos, is also eminently adapted to every new country,—pre-eminently to a new rather than an old. At present this church is worshipping in the Court House, a large room where, from Sabbath to Sabbath, a good congregation assemble. The Methodists have also a church here with regular preaching in their own building. Oh, how much better it would be if one half of the population could regularly meet and worship at these places where prayer is wont to be made. But of how many, Americans can it be said as of Capernaum, "Ye are exalted to heaven" in point of privilege, "but ye shall be thrust down to Hell." This has been an exceedingly rich mining locality and is said to be in no manner exhausted. It occupies an elevated position, and commands an extensive and noble prospect. A strong breeze blows during the after part of the day, securing to the inhabitants a finely tempered climate, compared with that of many other towns in California.

Hearing here of some new mining regions extending up twenty miles into the mountains to the east, we determined to visit them, and were well pleased that we did so. We found ourselves once more among the great forests of noble pines and firs and oaks, which stretch away to the tops of the high Sierrus, above all the region we had visited, to the south. Passing through a section of scattering mines all the way in the course of six miles, we came to a pleasant, small town in the woods called Rich Gulch, but much deserted for want of water at this season. One mile and a half more is Pleasant Springs, an excellent large ranch with a P. O., and scattering farms in the region. Two miles farther is Glenn Cove, not a town, but a fine valley with a powerful steam saw mill put up by the Water Compauy. We took out our watch to estimate its work and found that one of its two saws cut just one hundred feet of boards every four minutes, after the log was prepared for the saw. This lumber is taken some two miles and put into the flume of the company and floated by a winding course seventeen miles below, supplying Mokelumne Hill and the country farther down with the very best building material that can be had. Another four miles brought us by some very fine farms, or rather extensive gardens cultivated by Italians to Independence Flat. Here there is always a scarcity of water but a full supply is soon expected from a ditch now building. Only a few miners are now at work but some of them have excellent claims. Another six miles to the north brought us across the headstreams of the south branch of the Cosumnes to West Point. This is a new town, building up in the manner of earlier days, only that the buildings are generally of good boards instead of logs. The trees being all preserved give it a romantic and lovely appearance, besides adding greatly to the comfort of the inhabitants, by their cool shades. Here we found a number of good families who generally appear wisely to love their mountain homes. Two miles south-west is Sandy Gulch which is a place containing many miners but too scattered to be called a town. All through this section are extensive surface diggings. The hills about will probably yield richly when they shall be prospected by tunnels and shafts. Returning by about the same course we ascended we found ourselves again at Mokelumne Hill.

It was time to take a little recreation from such labor, and we determined upon an excursion home. We do not mean by this that we are off at once for the Atlantic States. There are homes—veritable homes in California, as lovely and attractive as any on earth. S. V.

Maine Law in New York.

In all parts of the Empire State, the new prohibitory law is working admirably and under every administration, better than the over-lauded Mayor Wood's. He sticks to the construction of a lawyer, highly-paid for his learned opinions, in opposition to the whole intent of the Law, and to its interpretation by the best Judges in the State. The "blushing honors," which covered the Mayor in the early year, are fast falling off, and the fruit which should lie beneath is pierced with worms. Subjoined are a few extracts from some of the interior N. Y. papers.

CORNING, Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

The first arrest for liquor-selling under the new law, was made here on Monday afternoon last—The person arrested was Mr. John Managan, an Irish grocery-man. The case was strongly contested. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and Mr. Managan was fined $50 and costs, which has been paid. There is a general determination in this place to enforce the law strictly.

CATTARAUGUS.—The Maine Law works well. There is no liquor sold in this village, and we believe that none can be had in the county.

WATERVILLE, ONEIDA CO.—Since the 4th we have several times been obliged to resort to our almanac to become convinced that we had not suddenly come upon a week of Sundays.—The only sound that disturbs this awful stillness is the occasional pop of a root-beer bottle.

WATERTOWN.—In this village we do not hear of any violations of the law except in an instance or two among the low and dissolute, and the Police were prompt in putting a stop to their operations.

HERKIMER.—A wealthy farmer in the town of Herkimer was arrested and confined in the Herkimer County Jail for being drunk in Herkimer. The examination was being had before Judge Graves.

PLATTSBURGH.—So far as we have noticed there is a general disposition in this town and county to abide by the Prohibitory Law. It is generally understood that the dealers in liquors in this village have either disposed of their stock or do not intend to sell. Indeed, we have heard of no violations of the law since the 4th inst., either in selling or getting drunk.

STEUBEN COUNTY.—So far as we can learn, the Maine Law is working admirably in this region. There is a ready, if not a willing, acquiescence in the provisions of the law by hotel and shop-keepers throughout the County.

LEWIS COUNTY.—In this County, so far as we can learn, the retail traffic has entirely ceased; there being a pretty general acquiescence in regard to the new law, and a disposition to give it a fair trial.

General Intelligence.

The great California Tree, "the Mother of the Forest," was on exhibition at the Crystal Palace on the Fourth of July.

The Census Marshals report the population of New York city proper at about 750,000.

Powers, the artist, intends to return to the United States during the approaching autumn. His great statue of America is nearly finished, and he will remain in Florence only till he gets his statue of Webster, ordered by the city of Boston, ready for the bronze foundry.

Lieut. Maury has received intelligence that M. Le Verrier, the eminent French astronomer, discovered a new comet on the 4th of June.

The Roman Catholics have purchased nine of the best lots in Leavenworth, Kansas, and are about to erect a church and nunnery there.

The Old School Presbyterian Board of Missions has appointed four strong and devoted Missionaries for California, and arrangements are in progress for the entrance of others into that promising and needy field of labor.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Col. Benton is to deliver an address at the State Fair of the Illinois Agricultural Society to be held at Chicago on the 28th day of September next.

Leavenworth, the wounded duellist, is reported to have nearly recovered. The leg in which he was shot will be shortened about one inch.

A venerable lady in New York, of the olden time, speaking of the influence which first won her heart to God, said that "Mr. Whitefield was so cheerful that it tempted her to be a Christian."

The liquor dealers of New York city, propose establishing a daily paper in that city to advocate their peculiar interests, and are endeavoring to raise $100,000 for that purpose.

One of our exchanges says it requires 3,500 sheep to be kept a whole year to support the Lawrence (Mass.,) mills with wool for one single day. They produce 1,500 shawls per day, and consume cochineal to the value of $60,000 per annum.

On the last trip of the Atlantic, Capt, West, who is not fifty-five years of age, completed his 236th voyage, about equal to 708,000 miles of ocean travel.

A New York paper says that one hundred and fifty-two persons have been murdered in California, and fourteen have been lynched in the first four months of this year.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Baltimore on the 28th of June last.

A single manufacturing house near Manchester, Eng., purchases entire forests in Canada, for the purpose of converting the timber into matches.

Great excitement is still prevailing in the counties of Amador, Calaveras and Tuolumne, in relation to the recent murders at Rancheria. It is said that more than thirty Mexicans have been shot or hung. At Sonora, a Committee of Public Safety has been organized, and all Mexicans except those engaged in honest occupation, have been notified to leave the county within the space of three days.

The Steamers of the P. M. S. S. Co., will hereafter depart on the 5th and 20th of each month, instead of the 1st and 16th as heretofore. This is is a desirable change.

Atlantic Correspondence.

PROFILE HOUSE, FRANCONIA NOTCH, July 11th, 1855.

MY DEAR PACIFIC:—I am writing to you today under the superintendence of the "Old Man of the Mountains." His head is up yonder in the sky, surmounting a bold and rocky cliff.—His profile is remarkable. It is evidently that of an *old* man, for the lips seem to have slightly fallen in, as if from the loss of teeth, leaving the chin somewhat projecting. The mouth is not tightly closed, but the lips are parted like those of one having just ceased to speak. The nose is pretty sharp and angular, but the forehead seems not to be high, though it is surmounted by something that slightly resembles a tuft of hair.—Were it possible that the old man could be a Californian of former time, I should suppose the tuft aforesaid to be the tie of his handkerchief about his head with the ends at random.

The old man is a conservative; for he has never moved, and never ceased to look precisely in the same direction, which is to the Southward, and a little upward, as a man ought to look. He is a brave and firm man, for he is nothing daunted by the play of the summer's lightning about his face, or the roar of the thunder in his ears, nor does he care for the driving storms of these northern winters, that beat upon him so fiercely in his exposed position. Firmly and fixedly he looks out from his lofty seat, while the varying phases of human affairs shift and change around and beneath him.

But to leave the language of fancy. Franconia Notch, is what would be called with us in the West, a narrow "pass" in the mountains, walled on either side by almost perpendicular steeps of granite, to the height of nearly 2000 feet above the level of the road. Clinging to these steep walls, and rooted in the fissures and crevices, is a dense growth of trees, which gives life and beauty to the scene. As you travel westward through the pass, reaching a certain point, you see "the profile" surmounting the height, on your left.—It is composed of three separate masses of rock, one of which forms the forehead, another the nose and upper lip, and the third the chin. From the top of the forehead to the lowest point of the chin, is at least 80 feet. And yet at an elevation of 1200 feet, it does not look very much, if any larger than life. The resemblance to the human face, in the features above mentioned, is remarkable and striking, requiring no effort of the imagination to make them out, but there they are bold and distinct, and there they will remain till those cliffs crumble and fall. Oakes in his "White Mountain Scenery," says "It is hung up for exhibition, in a conspicuous and convenient situation, in bold relief against the sky, and in excellent contrast and harmony with the surrounding scenery."

CRAWFORD HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, July 12, 1855.

What shall I say to you from here, amid the Alps of New England? What shall I say to you from the summit of Mt. Washington, the lofty peak of peaks? I could tell you that it is a very hard ride on horseback, of four hours, to travel the eight miles from here there, and a much harder and sorer one to return. But it repays one on the spot, and it repays him more and more richly in the memories and reflections it gives rise to afterward. From the forest region about this hotel, you strike into the woods, and take the winding' bridle-path up the first ascent. This stage of the journey passed, you find yourself up in the region of shrubs and small trees of stunted growth, and as you proceed, these become sparse and finally disappear, and you are in the region of ragged rocks and rocky masses, between which grows a coarse grassy sedge, mixed with various lichens and mosses. In this region the snows remain from October to the end of May, and some few patches were visible to day. After winding hither and thither, and climbing steep after steep over ledges and through ravines we come to the foot of the last ascent of some thousand feet, up an almost perpendicular height. The horses are trained to it, and follow their winding path with great patience.

Once up, and upon the tip top height, and the scene is sublime! It is not uncommon to ascend mountains that command beautiful views in one direction, but here you stand upon a height above all other heights visible. The sweep of the horizon is complete. You look off in all directions alike. Your elevation is superior to all others within the range of vision. On all sides is a boundless expanse of mountains, forests and valleys, broken here and there by cleared spaces and cultivated patches, which are the towns; and the roofs of the houses upon them look like little bright specks glistening in the sunlight. Here and there are ponds and lakes, and the light silver lines of streams. The view to the West takes in the outline of "Camel's Hump," a lofty peak of the Green Mountains, while to the East appears the low country of Maine, and Sebago Pond, and in a clear day the keeper of "the Tip Top House," (a place for refreshments on the summit) told me, that he could with his glass count sail at sea. The White Mountains are visible at sea, thirty miles from the shore. Far to the North can be seen mountains in Canada, and the neighborhood of Connecticut lake.—Southward you look down on the towns of Conway, Fryburg and the sister ponds of Lovell, and in the distance appears the beautiful Lake Winnipissiogee. Near at hand, and almost beneath one, is the Willey mountain, where the slide buried a whole family of that name in 1826. Beyond this and over all, rises the summit of Lafayette mountain in Franconia.

But no description can do justice to the view from Mount Washington in a clear day. It is not often that on all sides it is uninterrupted by clouds that seem to hang in vast fleecy masses beneath and before you. The following from "Oake's Scenery" is truthful and striking:—

"Sometimes the vast panorama is wholly or partially concealed by envious, obstinate clouds, and the whole visible world is reduced to a few yards of rough and barren rock. Occasionally when the visitor has found the summit of the mountain capped with cloud, and while he is sitting on the cold rocks, disappointed and hopeless, on a sudden, he sees, as if by magic, a part of a landscape revealed in all its brightness; again it is as suddenly shut from view; and as the flitting mists pass and shift, it is opened again in a wholly different direction. The curtain is lifted from below, and he sees valleys beneath his feet, again the valleys are hidden and the tops of the neighboring mountains rise above the sea of mist, which is sometimes spread beneath him like a level floor, or the smooth surface of the ocean, reflecting in dazzling whiteness, the light from above. Once, late in autumn, we had ascended the summit, and for a long time the dreary rocks close at hand had alone been visible, with the suddenness of a flash, a narrow but clear spree opened to the south-east, and we saw for a moment, through the window of the mist, the hills and settlements of the low country, with the rich scarlet and yellow colors of the autumnal forests glowing in the sun,—a warm, bright picture, set in the cold contrasted frame of mist. In an instant it passed away, like a glimpse of some happy country seen in a dream; but many times for the space of half an hour was the delightful vision repeated, as we watched for its appearance with untiring eyes."

I cannot conclude my letter from this mountain region, without speaking of the facilities for travel, and the hotel accommodations afforded. In Franconia Notch are two large Hotels, one of which will accommodate 150 guests, and the other as many as 250. Near the first, which is called "The Flume House," there is a little chapel, in which such ministers as are there for the time are invited to preach. At the White Mountains there are two large Houses, well kept, and in the warm season they are full of guests.

There are two railroads that approach the mountains—one from the Eastward and one from the South. The remaining distance from the termini of these roads is accomplished in stages, over well built roads. Consequently the journey through these regions can be made with ease and comfort. I am sorry to send you so imperfect a description of a tour in one of the finest regions, for the enjoyment of scenery and the grand in nature, that our country affords. But the rapidity of our movements, makes flying notes the only writing that I can do.

Once more yours, W.

For the Pacific.

Letter from Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1, 1855.

MR. EDITOR,—*Dear Sir:*—Every traveler, you know, will have his own peculiar impressions of a new country. These will be colored very much by the circumstances of his traveling—his feelings away from friends, and in a strange land, his freshness or weariness of body, his mode of conveyance, the state of the roads, his companions and accommodations by the way, &c. &c., and these impressions will in turn, color all his representations of the country to others. Even his dry facts of observation will take their shape and hue from his passing feelings. Another hand, moved under impressions modified by these thousand varying circumstances of travel, would fill the outline with such coloring as to make the picture appear to have been drawn from a different original. Therefore in complying with your request for me to give the leading matters of interest connected with my trip to this southern part of California, you will allow me to say frankly in the start, that, if *you* had visited this region yourself, you might have given it an altogether different look from what its features wear under my pencil and brush. But I will try and be sufficiently prosy, and "stick to facts," scratching out the lines in which the coloring from fancy and feeling might be offensively glaring.

After a delightfully smooth passage of about 2 days and 9 hours down the coast during which we touched at Monterey and Santa Barbara, we found ourselves in the Bay of San Pedro.—We went ashore in the dark at about 3 o'clock in the morning. San Pedro is a place that has more reason to be proud of its name than the name has to be proud of its place; there being but one storage house and two or three mean looking adobe buildings to sustain the honor of the name. The harbor here, however, is chiefly important. It affords good shelter for vessels against the north and north-west winds, which prevail on this coast, and, indeed against all winds, except those from the south and south-east. But tarrying but little here, we were, in the early gray of the morning, rattling over the plain towards Los Angeles, 27 miles distant from the Bay, in the interior. As we rolled over the summit of the gentle swell of land that hides the interior from the coast, and came in full view of the broad, undulating plain, I experienced a keen sense of disappointment. I had heard the perpetual green and luxuriant vegetation of this region praised so much, that my imagination had been kindled to expect a landscape purpled with flowers, and verdant with an almost tropical richness of forest and prairie vegetation. But instead of this, nothing but a gray, dun, dull, dusty looking desolation greeted our eyes, stretching away in every direction, and seeming to be limited only by the ocean on the one hand, and the rugged mountains, about 40 miles inland, called "The Coast Range," on the other—the most unrelieved, unmitigated monotony of barrenness in appearance, that my eyes had ever rested upon—not a tree, not a shrub, not a flower, not a green blade of grass, in sight—no signs of life, vegetable or animal, except gray squirrels and owls.—Hundreds of the former were scampering over the plain in every direction, and darting into their holes when alarmed by our approach. Of their owls-like family groups of four or five might be seen here and there, musing demurely around the door of their subterranean habitations. With philosophic gravity not at all discomposed by our arrival, they would turn their great goggle eyes towards us as we were passing, and seem to admonish us with a look of solemn wisdom, "Gentlemen, never forget, under any circumstances to be grave and dignified in your deportment." The burrows of these squirrels and owls completely riddle the soil. It must feel "bored" by them. As we rode along, I could not help muttering to myself, "And so this squirrel-and-owl-devoured 'abomination of desolation,' is the much vaunted Southern country—the Garden of California! Ah me, how people do love to tell big stories!"

But as we advanced farther into the plain we were surprised to see thousands and thousands of cattle that seemed to be busily feeding upon something on its surface. We hardly knew what to make of this, and were almost ready to conclude that the "poor creatures" had fallen under a part of the curse pronounced upon the serpent.—"*Dust shalt thou eat.*" But the sight excited my curiosity and at the first stopping place I went out into the plain to discover, if possible, what it meant. Upon close examination I found scattered all over the surface of the ground, stalks of clover, cured into excellent hay and preserved by the uninterrupted dryness of the atmosphere. The still more nutritious seed in the dried blossom, called here "burr clover," appeared in abundance. At this discovery my indignation towards the country for presuming to look so barren, after being so highly praised for beauty and fertility, began to soften a little. It must have been green and flourishing, not long ago surely. I proceeded to take a closer view of the cattle. Their good condition vouched for their good living, and still further recommended the soil which furnished their support. They were far from being the "*poor* creatures" we had supposed them. They appeared in less danger of death from starvation than they would be in from the butcher's knife among a people fond of good fat beef, and being myself decidedly addicted to beefsteak for breakfast, I was still further mollified towards the country. The dry season is the time of feasting instead of fasting for the cattle on the plains. They are now in the best condition of any season of the year. Many of them are lassoed and slaughtered at once for the table.

TO BE CONTINUED.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Convention organized at Sacramento on Wednesday last, by choosing B. Haywood permanent President.

The Business Committee have reported the following resolutions:

1st. In favor of a Registry Law.

2d. Recommending that the people elect members of the Legislature in favor of submitting the proposed amendments of the Constitution to the people.

3d. That the people in the First and Second Congressional Districts (described) elect representatives to Congress at the next general election.

4th. That the permanent name of this new party be the "Independent Democracy of California."

5th. That they will oppose the election of duelists to office.

6th. That they will now only nominate Judges of the Supreme Court.

Only one candidate was nominated—Gen. C. H. S. Williams, of San Francisco. The vote stood: Williams 51; Norton, 61. The nomination of Gen. Williams was declared unanimous.

Home News.

Among the passengers by the *Sonora*, was the Hon. Alpheus Felch, President of the Board of U. S. Land Commissioners.

The Know Nothings have made the following county nominations:—For Sheriff, Thomas P. Johnson; for Recorder, Frank F. Fargo; for Clerk, E. W. Taylor; for Treasurer A. G. Abell; for Assessor, Mr. Brown; for District Attorney, Geo. Whelan.

Henry W. Reed, late partner of Jas. King of Wm., left this city on the *Golden Gate* on Saturday, for the Atlantic States.

Mr. P. B. Manchester, a banker formerly of Cincinnati, was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of forgery. A requisition was sent out from the Governor of Ohio, to the Governor of this State for his arrest. Manchester kept a Saving's Bank in Cincinnati, and in the fall of 1854, he failed, and left the country. He was thought to have taken a large sum of money with him.

Fighting Calender for Tuesday, Aug. 21st.

In the morning, a personal rencontre took place on Merchant street, between Mr. Geo. Gordon and Mr. Henry Laurence. Some reflections contained in a letter of Mr. Gordon's to the *Alta*, of Monday last was the occasion of the difficulty.

A little later in the day, Mr. Jose Y. Lafiente, one of the proprietors of the *Sud Americano*, made an attack upon his wife with a dagger, inflicting several severe and dangerous wounds. He was arrested and imprisoned.

About 4 o'clock P. M., one John Farley received a dangerous wound in the abdomen, from a knife in the hands of a man named John Rickerds. The affair occurred on the corner of Pacific and Kearney sts. Rickerds is in prison.

In the evening, about seven o'clock, after the closing of the polls, a number of persons who had been engaged in the Primary Election, had assembled and were drinking at a saloon, on the corner of Pine and Kearney Sts., when a fight occurred which resulted in a most disgraceful and bloody affray. The principal participants were Jas. P. Casey, Robert Cushing, and J. W. Bagley. Some twenty pistol shots were fired. Bagley and Cushing were both dangerously wounded. Several others were more or less hurt. Mr. King, a bystander received a ball in his arm, and a boy was shot in the fleshy part of his back. From the conflicting statements, it is difficult to tell who was the aggressor, but it seems to be the general opinion that Mr. Casey acted in self-defense.

Several other rows and street fights occurred during the day and night.

A fire occurred in Marysville on Friday evening, the 17th inst., destroying several buildings.

The Steamer *J. Bragdon*, on her passage to Stockton on Friday night last, came in collision with a schooner, by which she received considerable damage.

Some two hundred persons, last Saturday, participated in an excursion over the completed portion (4 mile and a half) of the Sacramento Valley Railroad. In a few weeks, twenty-two miles of this road, from Sacramento to Negro's Bar, will be finished.

Miss Susan Newnheim, who was shot at Ringgold by Craine, died of her wounds on Wednesday of last week.

The Pacific Express Co. have reduced their rates of carrying letters to ten cents. Wells, Fargo & Co. have also made a similar reduction.

The Steamer *Sonora* arrived on Saturday last, bringing mails and 661 passengers. She brought no later news.

Board U. S. Land Commission.

TUESDAY, Aug. 21, 1855.

There were no final decisions upon any claims to-day. Below we give the action upon several claims:

No. 306—Domingo Peralta, Canada del Conte de Madeira, Santa Clara County. Motion granted, returning case to docket.

No. 563—L. E. Pogue et al, 2 square leagues Point Pinos, Monterey county. Motion granted returning case to docket.

No. 757—Nicholas Berriyesa, Las Milpitas, Santa Clara county. Motion withdrawn—stipulation submitted.

No. 92—John A. Sutter, 11 square leagues, and a surplus of 22 square leagues, New Helvetia, on the river Sacramento. Motion to amend decree of confirmation filed and laid over.

No. 79—Robert Livermore, Canada de los Vaqueros, Contra Costa county. Motion granted and order entered.

No. 95—Bernard Murphy, "Rancho del ojo de Agua de la Cochi," Santa Clara county.

Motion filed to withdraw original grant—laid over.

San Francisco Total Abstinence Society.

There will be Temperance Meetings every Lord's Day at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington st., corner of Jones' Alley, between Montgomery and Sansome sts., at 3 o'clock P. M. And the public are invited to be present, especially such as sell, or use as a beverage, intoxicating liquors. The services are to be appropriate to the day.

ANNIS MERRILL, Esq., will lecture next Sabbath, Aug. 26th, 1855, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

PLEDGE.

We pledge ourselves, that we will neither make, buy, sell, or use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, or cider; and that we will, on all suitable occasions, discountenance their use throughout the community.

P. S. Papers friendly to the cause are respectfully invited to copy the above.

NATHANIEL THURSTON.

MARRIED.

In this city, 19th inst, by Rev. Math'l Thurston, Mr Thos N. Starr to Mrs Julia E. Lamore.
In this city, by the same, on the 19th inst, Mr Henry Murrel to Mrs. Catherine Stolyenbrogen.

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Macondray & Co, 63 Sansome street.
McComb & Co, corner Broadway and Battery sts.
Sherwood & Newell, 111 Battery street.
Bray & Bros, Commission Merchants, 97 Front.
F A Foster, 39 Front street.
Stowell & Stoddard, Brokerage and Commission, 87 Front.
C A Gillingham, 79 Washington st.
O R Wade, 79 Washington st.
G P Loucks, Com and Produce, No 6 Clay, near East.

BLACKSMITHS.

Nelson & Doble, Pine street bet Battery and Front.
Sims and Fraser, Blacksmithing, Oregon st. near Front.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS & UPHOLSTERY

Frank Baker, 107 and 112 Clay street.
Burgren & Shindler, Furniture, Bedding, 169 Jackson.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF CLOTHING.

W G Badger, 99 Battery street.
D L Ross and Co, Clothing, 113 Battery st.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF BOOTS & SHOES.

George Bowen, 111 Battery street.
Knight, Mitchell & Childs, corner Battery and Richmond.
I C Root, Boot Manufactory, 150 Washington street.
Albert Green, Boots and Shoes, 54 Commercial st.
J W Morrison, Importers and Jobbers, 61 Battery.
J B Roberts and Co, 107 Battery street.

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE.

Southworth & Co, Hardware and Mining Tools, 44 Battery.
Thomas Tillotson & Co, Hardware and Cutlery, 48 Battery.
Hasley & Co, Importers and Dealers Hardware, cor California and Battery sts.
Treadwell & Co, Hardware, Agricultural and Mining Tools, corner California and Battery.
J Y Halleck & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 99 Sansome st.
W H Grattan, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods, Sacramento near Montgomery.
J D Hunt & Co, Hardware, corner Battery and Merchant.
Fitzgerald & Co, Importers and Jobbers, 112 Battery st.
Clark & Locke, Hardware, Metals and Tinman's Stock, 110 Battery street.
J W Britton, Hardware, Stoves and Sheet Iron, 60 Sacramento.
J M Brown & Co, Hardware, cor Battery and Sacramento.
DeLong, McNeil & Co, Hardware and Mining Tools, 63 Battery street.
W M Rockwell, Hardware Dealer, 108 Battery street.
Reay & Johnson, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Workers, 41 Battery street.
G L Goud & Co, Stoves, Tin, Copper Sheet Iron, 78 Davis.
John G Ils, 178 Washington st, bet Montgomery and Kearney
Hubbard & Co, Stove Dealers, 117 Sansome street.
Gordon, Brooks & Root, Stoves, Tin Plate, 160 Battery st.
O V Sawyer & Co, Hardware and Shoe Findings, 105 Front.
Benchley & Co, Foreign and Domestic Hardware, 62 Battery

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Wissinger, Wisker & Langland, 151 Sansome st.
Bordwell & Co, Pine st, bet Battery and Sansome.
A R Wells, Stair Builder, 196 Sansome st.

BAG FACTORIES.

J E Clark, Davis st, bet Clay and Commercial sts.
Greenwood & Co, 67 Jackson st, bet Battery and Front.
C L North, Machine Sewing, 145 Sansome st.

MARKETS

Pacific Market, J M Cushing, Butcher Stall, No 61.
do do A Thompson, Game and Poultry Dealer.
do do J H Kessing, Dealer in Fish.
do do O F Holliard, Butter, Cheese and Eggs.
do do M Richardson, Vegetables.
do do A Conant, Stalls 21 and 22, Butter, Eggs, etc
Golden Gate Market, Davis st, John A May, Meats etc.

HOTELS and RESTAURANTS.

New York Bakery, Kauce & Thompson, 160 Kearney.
Wynn's Fountain Head, 162 Kearney.
Bassette House, corner Bush and Sansome sts.
Vandeever House, Mrs Vandeever and Hodgon, 16 Sansome.
Hovey's Saloon, Montgomery st, 2 doors north Washington.
Plaza Bakery, Henry G Giannini, 202 Washington st.
Bella Union Restaurant, 197 Washington st.
Carlton House, Mrs E M Hinds, 39 and 41 Motgomery st.
Keystone Temperance House, Jackson st, below Davis.
Howard House, John C Park, Mrs R Kelsey, 35 Pacific st.
New England House, 53 Sansome, bet Pine and California
Southern House, Harrison & Jack, 159 and 161 Front st.
Jones' Hotel, Sansome, extending in Clay to Commercial.
Franklin Hotel, K Blum, corner Pacific and Sansome sts.
Clinton Hotel, 87 and 89 Pacific st, bet Battery and Sansome.
Fulton Hotel, G W Kellogg, 28 Jackson, bet Davis & Drumm.
What Cheer House, R B Woodward, 119 Sacramento st.
Columbia Hotel, James Dopkins, 129 Pine street.
Washington Restaurant, 67 Sacramento street.
Susquehanna House, Kelsea & Smith, 172 Battery.
Albion House, Kelsea & Hagar, 40 Montgomery.
Aldens' Restaurant, 150 & 152 Clay st.
Oriental Hotel, R Wagstaff, cor Battery and Bush sts.
Railroad House, Haley & Thompson, 48 Comercial and 87 Clay
Burch's Hotel, Jackson st, bet Montgomery and Sansome.
International Hotel, Peck & Fisher, 176 Jackson st.
Tehama House, G W Frink, corner California and Sansome.
Wilson's Exchange, Estabrook & James, 71 Sansome street.
B Savage, Central Hotel, 229 Clay st, cor Waverly Place.
Clay St Bakery and Coffee Saloon, near East street.

BATHS.

Metropolitan Baths and Barber Saloon, Montgomery Block.
Montgomery Baths, Hair Dressing, Shaving and Shampooing Saloon, opposite Montgomery Block.

OIL AND CAMPHENE.

Addison Martin, Agt Fair Haven Oil Co. 52 California st.
Stott Co, Camphene, Lamps, Globes, cor 126 Sansome st.

DENTISTS.

Cole & Finney, corner Clay and Kearney.
Dr H Austin, 175 Washington st.

LAWYERS.

H B James, Attorney at Law, cor Merchant and Montgom'y
Wm K Osborn, Attorney at Law, 134 Montgomery street.
E O Crosby, Attorney at Law, No 7 Court Block, Clay st.
S Shearer, Attorney at Law, 180 Clay street.

SADDLERY ETC.

M Lawless, Saddles, Harnesses, Trunks, cor Cal & Sansome.
Main & Winchester, Saddlery, harness, etc, 82 Battery.

GROCERIES.

Howe & Co, Grocers, 116 Sansome street.
L W Nicholson, corner Stockton and Green.
J G Burnham, do do cor Jackson and Battery
Codington & Taber, 110 Kearny st, bet California and Pine.
Bucklow & Co, Family Groceries, 205 Clay street, Plaza.
R McKay and Co, 54 Front st.
A C Hendley & Co, Clay st wharf, near East st.

LIVERY STABLES.

Orrick Johnson & Co, Eagle Livery Stable, 105 Kearny.
C H Wright, 158 Pacific st.

PHYSICIANS AND APOTHECARIES.

Dr Ayres, 230 Washington st.
Dr Coit, 235 Washington st.
Dr May, 29 Waverly Place.
A C Donaldson, cor Washington and Dupont.
United States Drug Store, cor of Pine and Kearny st.

AGRICULTURAL.

J P Sweeney & Co, Seedsmen and Florists, Agricultural Seed Store, cor California and Sansome sts.
S L Palmer & Co, Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, corner Davis and Washington sts.
J D Arthur, Agricultural Tools, 3 Washington st.

WOOD AND COAL.

A G Ramsdell, Coal, foot of Jackson st wharf.
Calvert & Mixer, Coal, Davis bet California and Sacramento
John Lewis, Wood and Coal Yard, 21 Washington st, below Davis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J P Raymond & Co, Produce, 32 Clay, bet Drumm and East
Dohorn & Co, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, 194 Montgomery st.
W C Jewett, Auctioneer, corner Sansome and California sts.
A Gordon, Boat Builder, Clark st, bet Jackson and Pacific.
Murray, Locksmith, 65 Merchant st.
C Riley & Co, Sail Makers, 143 Front st, opposite Clarke.
J Jewett, Agent B F Palmer's Artificial Leg, 68 Merchant.
John Hanna, 94 Jackson st, Plaster and Cement.
E W Parker, Importers, Powder, Shot and Lead, 127 Front.
Adrian & Story, Duck, Rope, and Naval Stores, 89 Front.
Janson, Bond & Co, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, cor Battery and Hallack sts.
Lord & Webb, Blank Books and Stationary, 132 Sansome st.
Farmer, Chase & Co, Chemical Works, 84 Front street.
S J Hopkins, Lumber dealer, Washington st, below Davis.
Samuel Pillsbury, Hay, Oats, Barley, Bran, 116½ Sansome st.
Tracy & Twombly, carpenters and jobbers, 196 Kearny st.
A D Baker, California Pickles, Vinegar, 154 Battery.
J W Whaling, Coroner and Undertaker, 161 Sacramento st.

WM. R. SAWYER. SILAS W. JOHNSON.

SAWYER, JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, TURPENTINE, PUTTY, BRUSHES, GOLD LEAF, BRONZE, ARTISTS' COLORS AND TOOLS, etc.,
Nos. 103 and 105 Front Street,
Between Clay and Washington.
San Francisco, Dec 1, 1855. tf

BROOKS & SANITER,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Office, 178 Montgomery Street, (opposite Metropolitan Theatre.)

Loans Negotiated, Rents Collected, Titles Searched, with care and accuracy. Deeds and papers of all kinds relating to Real Estate, drawn with neatness and elegance.

Business transacted in the English, French, and German Languages. feb16-3m
W. H. J. BROOKS. H. SANITER.

C. C. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,
And Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,
AND BLOCK WORK.
Office corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Sts.
(Entrance same as to Vance's Daguerrean Rooms.)
San Francisco.
Business hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. feb16-tf

Important to Capitalists.

THE undersigned being desirous of returning to the Atlantic States, for the purpose of educating his children, has determined to dispose of his interest in the Lafayette Flouring and Saw-Mills, situated 23 miles south of Yreka, (Scott's Valley). The subscriber also owns a valuable Tract of Land adjoining said Mills, which he will also sell. The Land is rich and soil productive, and finely located for cultivation, well timbered and watered, and enclosed with good fencing. It is now in a high state of cultivation.

The situation of the Farm is admirable for Stock raising, and is accessible to fine mountain range. There is at this time being erected upon the premises, and nearly completed, a two story dwelling house which will also be included in said sale.

For further particulars, make application at the above named mills.
May 16, 1855. [je1-3m] B. H. JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PACIFIC,—AUG. 22.

BOOTS AND SHOES—
Heavy Mining Boots paying cost and charges.
Fine calf pegged and sowed boots, 25 to 30 per cent advance.
BREAD—
Pilot bread ℔ lb .... 5½ @ 6
Fine navy in bbls .... 5 @ 5½
Soda Crackers in tins .... 8 @ 10
CANDLES—
Sperm ℔ lb .... 45 @ 50
Adamantine .... 35 @ 37 1-2
CARPETS—
Brussels and Ingrain .... 70 @ 1,50
COAL—
Cumberland .... 30 @ 32
Lackawana .... 26 @ 28
COFFEE—
Java .... 17 1-2 @ 18
Costa Rica 18
Manilla .... 17 @ 17 1-2
Rio .... 17 @ 17 1-2
CORDAGE—
Manilla, American made .... 14 @ 21
Tarred do do .... 16 @ 17
Bale Rope do do 15
DRUGS—
Heavy stock, demand light ....
DRY GOODS—
Common Clothing, fair demand ....
Fine " stock heavy, paying cost and charges ....
Blankets, cost and charges ....
Brown Sheetings .... 10½ @ 10¾
Bleached .... 8½ @ 12½
Cotton Duck, No. 1 to 5 .... 35 @ 37½
Drills .... 10½ @ 11
FLOUR—
Chile ℔ 200 lb sacks .... 7,50 @ 9,00
Gallego per bbl 13,00
Haxall do. 13,00
Buckwheat Flour .... @ 8c
Corn meal, half bbl .... 2,75 @ 3,25
FRUITS—
Apples, dried .... 16 @ 18
Peaches do Chile .... 18 @ 23
Currants, do .... @ 45
Almonds, soft shelled .... @ 25
Walnuts, English .... @ 07
Pie fruits, qts per doz .... 4,75 @ 5,00
Raisins per box .... 4,00 @ 4,50
GRAIN—
Corn ℔ lb .... @ 2
Barley, Chile .... 1 @ 1¼
" California .... 1¼ @ 1½
Wheat .... @ 2
Hay .... 10,00 @ 12,00
GUNNY BAGS—
In bales .... 17½ @ 18
do bundles 16 1-2
HARDWARE—
Shovels, Ames' L H bright .... 13,00 @ 13,50
do " D H brt .... 6,00 @ 8,00
Picks, Collins' .... 12,00 @ 14,00
HONEY—
American, 2lb tins, ℔ doz 4,50
LIME—
Cal 1st qual .... 4,50 @ 5,00
Cement, Rosen .... 4,00 @ 4,25
LUMBER—
Eastern Lumber .... 30,00 @ 45,00
Shingles .... 5,00 @ 6,00
Plank, Oregon .... 25,00 @ 28,00
MOLASSES—
Stuart's syrup ℔ gal 75
East Boston .... @ 75
Sugar house .... 45 @ 50
New Orleans 50
OILS—
Linseed, boiled ℔ gal .... 1,62 @ 1,75
Sperm, crude .... @ 1,10
Olive, in bottles .... 5,50 @ 6,00
Camphene .... 1,15 @ 1,20
Turpentine 1,12 1-2
POTATOES—
California .... 1¼ @ 1 1-2
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES—
Beef, mess bbl .... 20 @ 23
Pork, clear, extra .... 25,00 @ 27,00
do mess .... 23 @ 24
Ames' Hams .... 18 @ 20
Good Hams in brine .... 17 1-2 @ 18
Lard, kegs, ℔ lb .... 15 @ 16
do 20lb cans .... 16½ @ 17
Butter, prime .... 55 @ 57½
do old .... 15 @ 25
Cheese, American .... 20 @ 22
do California .... @ 30
Rice, China, No 1 .... 8 @ 8 1-2
Sugar, Manilla No 1 .... 10 @ 10 1-2
do do No 2 .... 8 @ 9
do China, No 1 .... 10 1-2
do Loaf and Crushed Am .... 13 @ 13 1-2
Soap, Castile, ℔ lb .... @ 17
do Brown .... @ 8
Saleratus, 1lb papers 7
Oysters, Baltimore, 2lb cans .. 8,00 @ 10,00
Lobsters .... 5,00 @ 5,50
Sardines, hlf boxes, doz .... @ 5,00
Tea, Gunpowder ℔ lb .... 50 @ 60
do Imperial .... 50 @ 60
do Hyson .... 42 @ 50
Nutmegs .... @ 90
QUICKSILVER—
Per lb 50
SALT—
Fine, 20lb bags .... 40 @ 45
do 10lb do 25
do 5lb do .... 16 @ 17
California salt 10lb bags 20
TIN—
Plates, I C coke ℔ box .... 12,00 @ 13,00
do I X charcoal .... @ 14,00
do I C do .... 12,00 @ 13,00
ZINC—
Sheets ℔ lb .... @ 10
MISCELLANEOUS—
Furniture, heavy stock, home cost ....
Brooms .... @ 6,00
Oil Cloths .... 50 @ 1,50

Places of Worship in San Francisco.

Congregational Church. (Brick).—Mission Dolores.—Services at 2 o'clock p. m. Preaching by Rev. J. E. Benton. Residence next door to the church.

The Church of God.—Services at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7½ o'clock p. m., in the Pine street Chapel near Montgomery street. Seats free. Rev. H. Cummings, Pastor.

Welsh Presbyterian Church—Pollard place, north side of Vallejo street, between Dupont and Kearny streets. Preaching every Sabbath at 2 o'clock p. m. and 7½ o'clock p. m., by the Rev. D. J. Lewis.

Mariners' Church—Pacific, between Front and Davis streets. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at half-past 2 o'clock p. m.

First Baptist Church.—Washington street, between Dupont and Stockton streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. B. Brierly Pastor, residence south-east corner of Powell and Washington Streets.

Unitarian Church—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Services at 11, A. M., and 7, P. M. Sabbath School at 2½, P. M. R. P. Cutler, Pastor.

First Congregational Church.—Corner California and Dupont streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 3½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. T. Dwight Hunt Pastor, residence Pine street, 3d house above Dupont.

First Presbyterian Church.—Stockton street, near Broadway. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. Albert Williams Pastor, residence California street, above Dupont.

Howard Street Presbyterian Church.—Happy Valley. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class immediately after morning service. S. H. Willey Pastor. E. S. Lacy, stated supply. Residence Howard st. cor of Jayne.

Calvary Presbyterian Church.—Bush street, near Musical Hall. Rev. Wm. A Scott, D.D. Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m., 7½ p. m. Lecture every Wednesday evening 7½ o'clock. Pastors study in the rear of the church. Pastors residence, South Park, Gordon's Block, East end.

Pine Street Baptist Church.—Pine street near Montgomery. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.: Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. Wm. Rollinson. Pastor; residence, Happy Valley, 30 Mellus street.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Powell street, near Washington. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. M. C. Briggs, Pastor, residence next door to the church.

Trinity Church.—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Christopher B. Wyatt Rector, residence Happy Valley, Second street near Minnie.

Grace Church—(Episcopal).—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m. Rector, Right Rev. Bishop Kipp. Residence, California street below Stockton.

Roman Catholic Church.—Vallejo street, between Stockton and Dupont. Morning Service in the English, French and Spanish Languages.

Spring Valley Chapel.—Service at 11 a. m. Preaching by Rev. S. V. Blakesley.

Seamen's Bethel.—on Mission Street, near Front. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. William Taylor S. P.

New Jerusalem Church.—Morning service held in the room of the Superior Court, City Hall building, at 11 a. m.

Greenwich Street Congregational Church.—Greenwich street, between Dupont and Stockton. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. William C. Pond Pastor, residence in the rear of the church.

Chinese Chapel.—Rev. William Speer, (Missionary Pastor,) corner of Stockton and Sacramento Streets. Pastor's residence, up stairs.

1st Colored Baptist Church—Dupont st., near Union St. Services at 3 o'clock and 7½ P. M.

UNION HOTEL,
MOKELUMNE HILL.

THE PROPRIETORS of this house would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that having since the fire, rebuilt and fitted up their house in the most sumptuous manner, no pains will be spared to make their guests comfortable, and their stay agreeable.
N. B. STAGES leave this Hotel daily in every direction.
mar9

DANIEL H. DOUGLISS,
(SUCCESSOR TO ATWILL & CO.,)
No. 172 Washington st,
SAN FRANCSCO,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES,
MELODEONS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sheet, Card, and Book Music; Toys, Games, and Children's Presents.
Fancy Goods:
Boxing Gloves, Fencing Foils, Masks, Bird Cages, Bird Seed, Cribbage Boards, Police Whistles, Billiard Balls, Cue Wax, Cue Leathers, Billiard Chalk, Back Gammon Boards, Chess-Men, Feather Dusters, Ladies' Work Baskets, etc., etc.
feb23-tf

KNIGHT, MITCHELL & CHILDS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Corner Battery and Richmond Streets, San Francisco
dec 29, 1854 tf

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAPER of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes consistantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink.
Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

COAL! COAL!
Reduction of Prices!
Large sales and small profits is my motto. On and after date, I shall make a still greater reduction in my prices for Coal. A. T. LADD. Coal Yard, No. 55 Sansome st.
jan26-tf

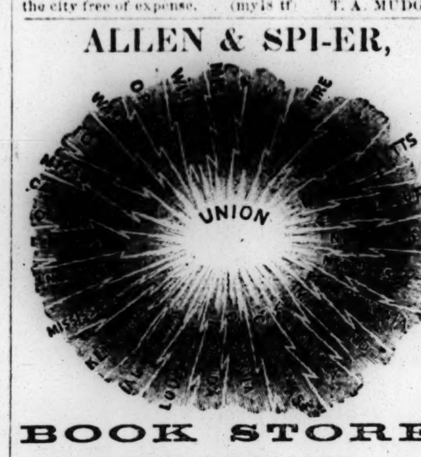
JAS B ROBERTS, W. C. MCNISH.
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 102 Battery st., between Sacramento and California sts,
Jan26 San Francisco. tf

California Streeotype Foundry,
BY M. J. BURKE & CO.
No. 75 Davis St., four doors North of Clay St.,
[IN REAR OF, AND OFFICE IN, THE DRUG STORE,]
SAN FRANCISCO.
All Works Warranted. Terms, Cash before delivery.
Book work Stereotyped at the lowest paying rates. Particular attention paid to the Stereotyping of Wood Cuts
June 23

L. COBURN'S
Livery and Sale STABLE,
144 Sansome Street,—Between Washington and Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
N. B.—The best of Saddle and Buggy Horses to let on the most reasonable terms.
Particular attention paid to Horses kept on Livery.
feb9-3m

FAMILY COAL YARD.
(LATE A. T. LADD'S.)
No. 55 Sansome street, near Pine, opposite Macondray & Co.'s.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE above Yard, is prepared to supply families and others with the best qualities of HARD and SOFT COAL upon the most reasonable terms. Coals delivered in any part of the city free of expense. (myl8 tf) T. A. MUDGE.

ALLEN & SPI-ER,



BOOK STORE.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS
In Paper, Blank Books, American, English, & French, Staple and Fancy Stationery.
148 *Clay St., between Montgomery and Sansome,*
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO constantly receiving New Editions of STANDARD WORKS in General and Miscellaneous Literature, including
Agriculture, Architecture, Biography, Chemistry, Classical Books, Drawing, Engineering, Hymn Books, History, Illustrated Works, Juveniles, Law Books, Mechanics, Mathematics, Medical, Music, Oratory, Poetry, Prayer Books, Scientific Works, Theology, Travels, Text Books, Voyages, Ollendorff's works,

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Foreign Works--In French, German, Spanish, &c., &c.

Orders for the above promptly attended to on reasonable terms. ALLEN & SPIER,
148 Clay street, first stone building below Montgomery st.,
may11-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

TYPE! TYPE! Do'nt Loose Your Clean Linen,
A nice lot of Type and Ink of the real Metcalf make, for marking clothes, to be used without preparation, and the ink is warranted indelible if properly used, Also, a few Stencil letter of various sizes.
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY CO.,
Jan26tf 77 Long Wharf.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
WM. M. HIXON, Practical Upholsterer,
No. 172 Clay street.
WOULD call the attention of purchasers to his stock, consisting of every variety of Parlor and House Decorations of every description.
Silk and Worsted Damasks; Cotton and Worsted do; Cornices, Gimps, Fringes, Buff and White Linen for Shades; Painted Shades, &c.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of Gold, Velvet, Satin, and Common HOUSE PAPERS, from 12 1-2 cents to $5 per Roll, with Borders to match.
Oil Cloths, Carpets, Druggetts, Mattings, &c.
Furniture Recovered and Varnished.
UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind done at the shortest notice
Goods sold and work done on the most reasonable terms. All in want of such Goods please call and be satisfied that I conduct my business with honesty of purpose and dispatch so as to merit the confidence of the public
WM. M. HIXON, No. 172 Clay street, few doors above Montgomery street.
San Francisco, July 17, 1855. 3m

RANKIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Battery St., (between Pacific and Broadway.)
SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash advances made on all descriptions of merchandize. jan26

MARK SHELDON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,
HAMS, LARD, &C.,
STALLS Nos. 43 and 44 Washington Market,
Between Washington and Merchant Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Fresh California Eggs and Butter constantly on hand.
Marketing delivered to any part of the city free of charge.
may11

BROADWAY MARKET.
—oo—
Broadway, corner of Davis Sts, San Francisco.
FRESH MEATS AND VEGETABLES,
Constantly on hand. Also, a fine article of Corned Beef. Ships, Steamboats, Restaurants and Families supplied with dispatch and on the most reasonable terms. aug3

S. T. DENNY & CO.
ORNAMENTERS AND GILDERS,
129 California street, near Montgomery,—San Francisco.
Looking Glass, Portrait and Picture Frames.
Gilt, Ornamented, and Plain Cornices.
Importers of Mirrors, Looking Glass Plates, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Gilt Mouldings.
OLD FRAMES RE-GILT.
S. T. DENNY. DAVID JONES. JOHN WOOLL.
aug3

DR. N. THURSTON,
AND
MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D
Have taken room No 9 at
AMORY HALL,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California,
Where they would be gratified to see their friends. Mrs T. gives her attention principally to Obstetrics, and diseases of women and children. feb23-tf

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FIRST PREMIUM
Daguerreotypes.
R. H. VANCE,
Just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair.
Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a
PERFECT LIKENESS.
The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street next door to Austin's. feb16 tf

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MEDICAL NOTICES.

Dr. Barrett's Home for the Sick.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up an establishment as a PRIVATE HOSPITAL, or "HOME FOR THE SICK"—situated on the CORNER OF PACIFIC AND TAYLOR STREETS.

The location of this establishment is one of the best in the city—being in an airy and salubrious situation, free from dampness and unhealthy influences, and from its elevated position, commands a fine view of the city and Bay.

The Hospital is furnished with particular regard to neatness and comfort, and is comprised of a large number of apartments—enabling the proprietor to accommodate patients with private rooms, when desired—and presents attractions as a Home for the Sick, equal if not superior to any private hospital in the city.

Connected with the above establishment, there is a LYING-IN DEPARTMENT, which is also fitted up with special regard to the comfort and accommodation of this class of patients.

The Dr. pledges himself that every means will be taken to render his Hospital worthy the patronage of the sick and afflicted. His charges will be moderate, and experienced and accommodating Nurses will be in constant attendance.

TERMS:
In ordinary cases, $2 50 per day, payable in advance. For the accommodation of those patients who prefer the attendance of their own Physicians, the subscriber will receive such, as Boarders, at the low rate of $1 50 per day.
W. M. BARRETT, M. D.,
Corner of Pacific and Taylor streets.
San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1854. feb16-3m

THE EYES.
ALL DISEASES OF THE EYES CURED WITH UNFAILING CERTAINTY.
DR. W. A. SNYDER, Oculist.

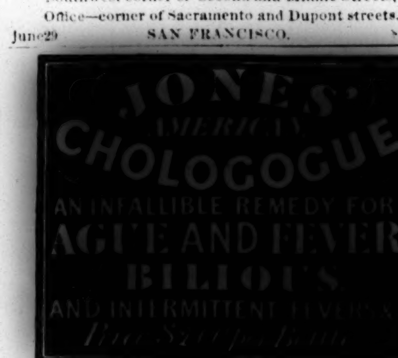
DR. W. A. SNYDER'S mode of treating diseases of the Eye differs materially from the course commonly pursued by Physicians. Believing that most diseases of the Eye have their origin in obstructed circulation or an impaired state of the system. His remedies will be prescribed with reference to the disease with which the patient may be afflicted; and by equalizing the circulation, removing obstruction and restoring the general health of the patient, the Eyes may be permanently cured without the use of caustic or any of the irritating applications in general use. Dr. S. would say to those who have exhausted the skill of all others without relief, not to despair of a cure without giving him a trial, for in all cases where vision is not entirely lost, or the Eye not completely disorganized, there is still hope.

Office, corner of Sansome and Bush streets—entrance on Bush street, opposite the Bassette House, San Francisco.
June29-3m

Dr. W. A. Snyder's Medical Office,
CORNER of SANSOME and BUSH street—opposite the Bassette House—San Francisco—where advice and consultation can at all times be obtained on the various diseases, particularly in Pulmonary Consumption, diseases of the Liver, Heart, Kidneys, and Spleen, Scrofula, Dropsies, Fevers, Ulcers, Eruptions, &c., and where remedies, exclusively vegetable, for the treatment of those complaints can be obtained, prepared by Dr. S. in accordance with late improvements in medical science. June29-3m

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WILLIAM P. GIBBONS, M. D.
RESIDENCE,
Southwest corner of Second and Minnie Streets,
Office—corner of Sacramento and Dupont streets.
June29 SAN FRANCISCO.



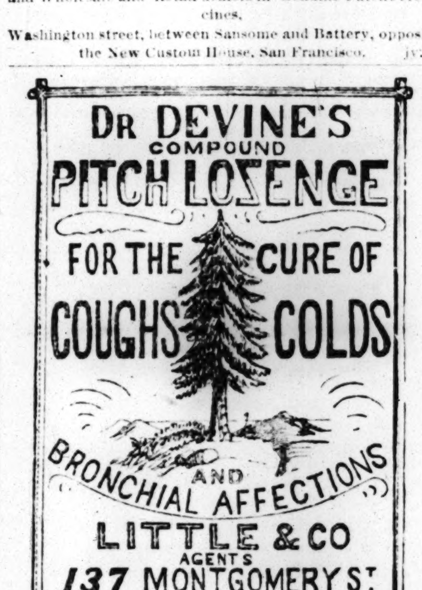
Jone's American Cholagogue, for the Thorough and Permanent cure o Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and
Remittent Fever, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Enlargement of the Spleen, and all the various forms of Billious Diseases.

This invaluable medicine was prepared from an extensive practice of several years in a billious climate, and is never known to fail of curing Fever and Ague, or any of the diseases above named.

The unanimous testimony of all who have used the American Cholagogue, or witnessed its operations, establishes satisfactory to every one who can appreciate evidence, the following facts—

1. The American Cholagogue possesses superior Cholagogue, Febrifuge and Tonic properties to any combination of medicine ever before invented.
2. It has cured cases of Intermitted and other Fevers, where the most popular medicines of the day have failed.
3. It has cured where Quinine and all other usual remedies seemed to produce little or no effect.
4. It is mild in its operations, pleasant to take, contains neither Arsenic or other deleterious drug, and may be taken by persons of all ages with perfect safety.
5. Its power in changing and promoting the billious and other secretions, thus cleansing the system and restoring the natural and healthy action of all the organs of the body is unequalled; hence its efficacy as a preventive, as well as a curative agent.
6. It is the most economical by one-half of all the usual remedies for Fever and other billious diseases.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,
and Wholesale and Retail dealers in Genuine Patent Medicines,
Washington street, between Sansome and Battery, opposite the New Custom House, San Francisco. jy20



TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITS, EACH BOX OF GENUINE DEVINE'S PITCH LOZENGES, will in future bear the WRITTEN SIGNATURE of "LITTLE & CO."

THIS CELEBRATED REMEDY
Is offered to the "WESTERN WORLD" in full faith, as being the
Only Certain Cure Ever Discovered
For COLDS,
COUGHS,
SORE THROAT,
CROUPS,
ASTHMA,
WHOOPING COUGH,
BRONCHITIS,
INFLUENZA,
HOARSENESS,
INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
Pains in the Side and Chest, and All Curable Cases of Diseases of the Lungs.

They will be found the best article in use for the RELIEF of the Consumptive Patient when past all hope of recovery, and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures to be relied on, found in the circulars left with the agents, and the public may be assured we shall never publish any thing we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence, as truth,

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

The world is challenged to produce such cures as are effected by faithfully using this cheap and pleasant medicine. This remedy is pronounced by Clergyman, Orators and Vocalists to be the best in use for clearing the voice and relieving the irritation of the throat, so troublesome to public speakers.

Price 50 cts. a box or 3 boxes for $1.
LITTLE & CO., Apothecaries.
137 Montgomery street,
Agents for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE that the **Written Signature of "Little & Co."** is attached to each Box of Devine's Pitch Lozenges, without which *none can be genuine.*
— Agents for the sale of Dr. Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges

San Francisco,	Little & Co.
Sacramento,	C. Morrill.
Marysville,	Rice & Coffin.
Stockton,	E S Holden Co.
Benicia,	J. W. Jones.
Nevada,	Dr. Alban.
Downieville,	Dr. R. W. Carr.

Agents are wanted for the sale of this valuable remedy in every city and town in California and Oregon. mar2

A FEW MORE LEFT.

THE BUSINESS OF HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE, which has been suspended for the past eight weeks, on account of the building having been consumed by fire, is this day resumed at the old place, Nos. 80 and 82 Davis street. The very best accommodation will now be given, and every variety of room can now be had at reduced rates. The house is lathed and plastered throughout, and all the rooms are finely ventilated and most elegantly furnished. Will our old friends and the public generally favor us with a call? for we are persuaded that "the glory of this latter house shall be greater than that of the former.
I. HILLMAN.
Board: $7 00 per week: Lodging: from $3 00 to $6 00 per week. May 9th.

LeCOUNT & STRONG,
BOOK-SELLERS AND STATIONERS,
MONTGOMERY, NEAR CALIFORNIA ST.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Blank Books, Legal, Cap, and Letter Paper, Notarial Letter and Seal Presses, Law, Standard, School and Miscellaneous Books: Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery, Law and Shipping Blanks; Pocket Knives, Gold Pens, Surveying Instruments, Fancy Articles, etc. etc.

BOOK-BINDING AND RULING
Done to order in the neatest and most durable manner. Patronage respectfully solicited, LeCOUNT & STRONG.
dec 15 tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS.

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING.
—o—
Ex Metropolitan,
Herald of the Morning,
and Adelaide.

JUST received as above a large assortment, consisting in part of
Cottonade and Planters' Linen PANTS.
Bleached and Brown Drill do
Black and Fancy Cassimere do
Bleached, Brown and Planter's Linen COATS.
Fancy Tweet and Cassimere do
Black Alpacca and Dete do
Black and Blue Cloth do
White and Fancy Marseilles VESTS.
Silk, Satin and Cassimere do

Also a full assortment of Cassimere and Flannel Overshirts; White Shirts, (Davis & Jones); Buck Gloves; Drill, Linen and Flannel Drawes; Merino Undershirts, and Drawers, etc.

Merchants and Traders are requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find prices to suit the times.
JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
Manufacturers and Importers,
100 Sansome street, (between Sacramento and Commercial sts. June1

CODINGTON & TABER
GROCERS.
110 *Kearney street, between California and Pine,*
Offer for sale in lots to suit.
CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

OLD gov't Java Rio and other COFFEE in grain and fresh ground daily.
Superior French, Spanish Chocolate, Cocoa, Broma, etc.
Best Eastern and Domestic FLOUR, in barrels, tins and sacks; New Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour, Graham Flour, and Self-rising Flour. White and Yellow Corn Meal in 12, 25 and 50 pound sacks and half barrels.
Brown and Refined SUGARS of all kinds.
Hams, Dried Beef, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Salt, Syrup in small kegs and tins, Sperm and Polar Oil and Candles, Cream Tartar, Carb Soda, Saleratus and Yeast Powders, Corn Starch, Farina, Sago, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Rice, Beans, Hominy, Oatmeal, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Raisins, Prunes, Citron, Zante Currants, Figs, Nuts, &c.
All kinds of Jellies, Jams, Preserved and Fresh Fruits, Pie Fruits, Pickels, Vinegars, Olives, Capers, Sauces, Ketchups, Salad Oil, Spices, etc., etc.
Oysters, Clams, Lobsters, Chicken, Turkey, &c., hermitically sealed in tins.
English and American White and Yellow Castile, Saltwater, and Toilet SOAPS of all kinds, and in different style packages for laundry and family use.
Also Starch, Bluing, Sal Soda, Washing Fluid and Powders, Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Wash Boards, Clothespins and Lines, Dust Brushes, Seives, Baskets, Rolling-pins, Bath Brick, etc., together with every thing usually found in a Well Stocked Store of the kind, *Excepting* Wines and Liquors.
Our Goods are choice in quality, selected expressly for city trade and families. Boarding House Keepers, Ranches, and others can be supplied with all they want at lowest market rates.
City and suburb customers can have their goods delivered FREE of charge. aug7-3m

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To Printers and Publishers.
FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND HOE'S DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed 44 by 28.
Also to let, the basement in building No 68 Merchant st., with or without power.
Also one Engine and Boiler for sale. Apply to
BLAKE & GREEN,
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SELLING OFF
BELOW NEW YORK PRICES, FOR SIXTY DAYS, AT
FRANK BAKER'S.
$175,000 IN CARPETS.
PAPER HANGINGS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, the Largest and Best and most beautiful assortment of CARPETS ever offered for sale in this country, and will be sold at New York Prices—and NO HUMBUG!

8,000 yards Velvet Carpets	$1.12½	to $2.25
14,000 yards Brussels Carpet	1.00	to 1.87½
50,000 yards super Ingrain Carpet	50	to 1.25
10,000 yards Three-Ply Carpet	1.50	to 1.75
75,000 yards Oil Cloth	45	to 1.37½
18,000 yards Curtain Damask	37	to 2.62
2,000 pairs Muslin and Lace Curtains	2.00	to 20.00
10,000 pairs Window Shades	1.50	to 10.00
300,000 rolls Paper Hangings	8	to 45

Buff and White Holland, for Window Shades:
Gimps, Tassels, Loops, and every article in the way of Furnishing.
Call and examine our Stock, and save 25 per cent. in buying. FRANK BAKER,
jly6 110 and 112 Clay street, below Sansome.

CALIFORNIA
BOOT & SHOE STORE.
LADIES', MISSES', GENTS'. BOYS' & CHILDRENS'
BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS,
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June29 R. H. TIBBITS.

J. C. JOHNSON & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
WHIPS, SADDLERY, HARDWARE, LEATHER &C.,
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Jan26tf

HENRY MARTIN,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
In the State o. Rh. de Island.
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BOARDMAN, BACON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hard Ware, Wooden Ware, Agricultural Implements and Mining Tools,
Corner Sansome and Washington streets.
feb2 tf

THOSE PERSONS WHO HAVE HAD THEIR
WATCHES REPAIRED,
And which do not keep good time, by leaving them with me
I WILL PUT THEM IN ORDER WITHOUT CHARGE!
Until, after a fair trial, perfect satisfaction is given.
WM. C. RANDOLPH,
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W. B. PEAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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Flour & Grain,
No. 11 Washington Street,--between Front and Davis.
IN Store for sale
Gallego and Haxall,
Domestic,
Fairchild's Self Rising, } FLOUR.
BARLEY, OATS, CORN, WHEAT, CORN MEAL, AND
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PICKLE & PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,
No. 48 Front Street,
Between California and Sacramento Streets,
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DEALER IN
HATS and CAPS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Corner Montgomery and Commercial streets.

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BANKERS;
Southwest Corner of Battery and Clay Streets.
DRAW AT SIGHT IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

Van Vleck, Read & Drexel,	New York.
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Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange at current rates and transact a general Banking business.
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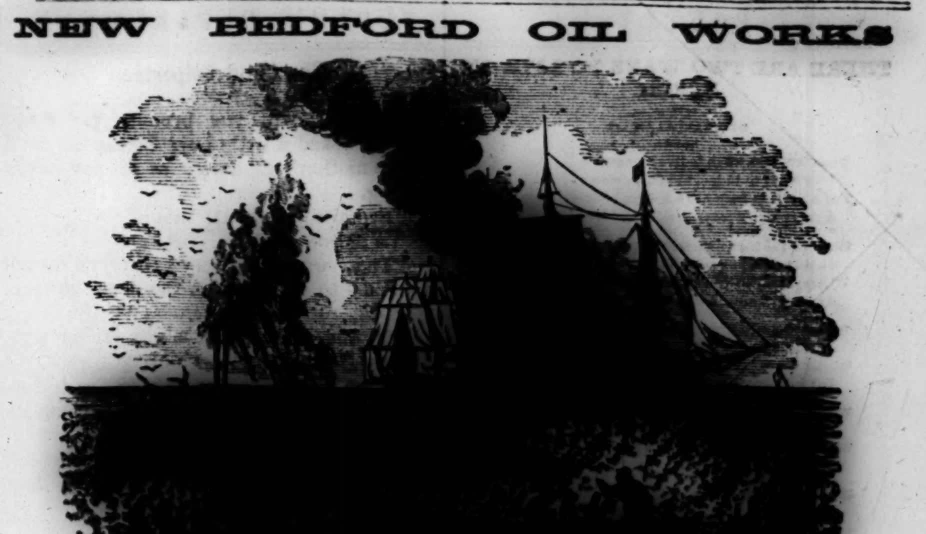
CHEAP WINDOW-SHADES,
FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS, &C.
INVOICES NOW OPENING.

1000 PAIRS FIGURED PAPER CURTAINS, AT one dollar per pair, with a large lot of Landscape Shades, Boquet Centres, and Vases.
Also, a large invoice of new and beautiful styles Fire-Board Patterns, among which are views of the Capitol at Washington, New York Post Office, Boston, Bunker Hill, etc., etc., with an endless variety of rich Fancy Patterns, Flower Vases, and Boquets, in Gold and Velvet.
Also, Paper Hangings and Borders suitable for Parlors, Saloons, and Private Houses, of every style and variety. For sale cheap, wholesale and retail, by
G. W. CLARK,
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132 Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Druggists, Chemical and Confectioners' GLASS-WARE.
Perfumery in all its Varieties.
DRUGGISTS AND LIQUOR LABELS.
—ALSO—
SODA-WATER BOTTLES, CORKS AND TWINE.
N. B.. J. T. is in constant receipt of the above articles direct from the manufactories in the Eastern States and Europe, and is prepared to furnish his customers in quantities to suit, and at the lowest market rates. july13 3m

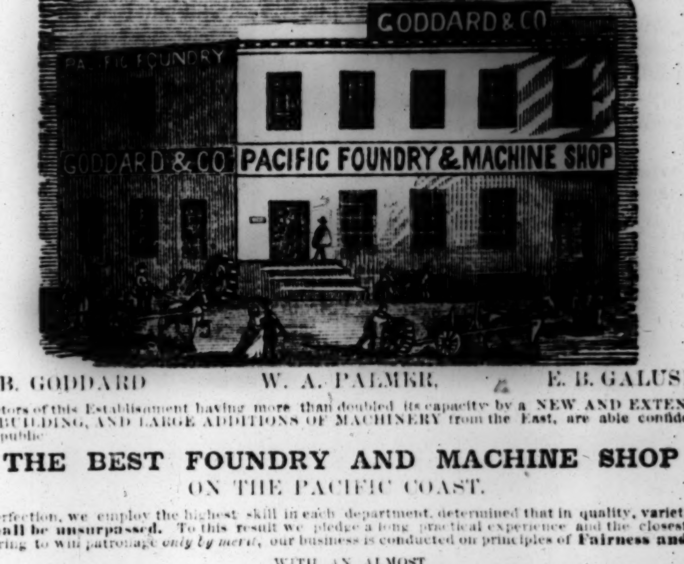
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R. F. KNOX & CO.,
NO. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,
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Keep Constantly on Hand and for Sale, in Quantities to Suit,
SPERM, LARD, POLAR, CHINA, TANNER'S AND NEATS-FOOT OILS;
CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, AND WICKING
OF ALL KINDS AND OF THE BEST QUALITY.
ALSO, SODA-ASH, POTASH, OIL-SOAP, &c
Our OILS and CAMPHENE are of our *Own Manufacture*, and daily received fresh from the Factory and all sales guaranteed to give satisfaction.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.
FIRST STREET BETWEEN MISSION AND HOWARD.



E. B. GODDARD W. A. PALMER, E. B. GALUSHA.

THE proprietors of this Establishment having more than doubled its capacity by a NEW AND EXTENSIVE FIRE PROOF BUILDING, AND LARGE ADDITIONS OF MACHINERY from the East, are able confidently to announce to the public

THE BEST FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP
ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Aiming at perfection, we employ the highest skill in each department, determined that in quality, variety and prices **Our work shall be unsurpassed.** To this result we pledge a long practical experience and the closest personal attention. Desiring to win patronage *only by merit*, our business is conducted on principles of **Fairness and Fidelity.**

WITH AN ALMOST
UNLIMITED ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS,
We are prepared to execute orders on the shortest notice for
FLOURING MILLS, SASH, MULAY AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, QUARTZ MILLS AND MINING PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STEAM ENGINES—HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE.
BOILER FRONTS, GRATE BARS, RANGE PLATES, BUILDING FRONTS, BALCONY RAILINGS, CAPS, SILLS, WATER BACKS, STOVE AND PLOW CASTINGS, SHINGLE MACHINES, SMUT MACHINES, (WARRANTED THE BEST IN USE.) HORSE POWERS, CAPSTANS.

Round, Square and Fluted COLUMNS; and indeed Castings and Machinery of every description whatever.

All work WARRANTED according to order, and Castings generally furnished at ONE DAYS NOTICE.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY, by Express or otherwise, with a deposite or satisfactory reference, will be promptly filled. Orders should in all cases be accompanied with a minute description.
Grateful to our numerous friends for past favors, we would respectfully solicit their influence in our behalf. All others we beg to refer for the character of our work to our many patrons.
San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1855. GODDARD & CO.

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO
ARRANGEMENTS FOR MAY, 1855.
DEPARTURE FROM PACIFIC STREET WHARF.

FOR SACRAMENTO.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily at 4 o'clock P M.
Steamer SENATOR, E. A. Poole, master
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Steamer ANTELOPE, D Van Pelt, master.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.
VIA BENICIA.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
By the Sacramento steamers, connecting with the COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS at Sacramento.
Through Tickets issued.

FOR STOCKTON, VIA MARTINEZ.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
Steamer CORNELIA, E. Conklin, master.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Steamer URILDA, Clarke, master.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
Daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
By the Sacramento steamers, connecting with the COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, which leave Sacramento
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,
At 12 o'clock, M.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to
SAMUEL L. HENSLEY, President.
Office of the California Steam Navigation Company, April 30th, 1855. feb9-tf

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BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.
FOR DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK Jackson and Volcano. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch.
They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver. San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS August 20, 1852.

A. COX,
COAT RENOVATOR,
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155 *Commercial Street, opposite the Mint.*
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BENJAMIN B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE,
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RUMRILL & CO'S
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
CONNECTING WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
—DAILY—
TO and from the following principal places in the Northern Mines:

Marysville,	Hansonville,
Foster's Bar,	Gibsonville,
Camptonville,	Chandlerville,
Goodyear's Bar,	Pine Grove,
Downieville,	St. Louis,

And all other points in their vicinity.
Treasure, Parcels and Letters forwarded to any part of California, Oregon, Atlantic States, Canada or Europe.
Drafts sold on all the principal Atlantic cities.
Gold Dust bought. Collections made, and all business pertaining to an Express and Exchange Office promptly attended to. All matters of business left with either of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive immediate attention.
Dec. 9, 1853. RUMRILL & CO. tf

The Pacific Loan and Security Bank.

MONEY WILL BE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN sums of ten dollars and upwards, for which Certificates of Deposit will be issued, payable on demand, or at specified times, at the option of the depositors. If payable on demand, and the money remain on deposit for one month, they will draw interest of one per cent. per month. If deposited for specified times, certificates will be issued bearing

One and a half per Cent. per Month Interest.

If depositors desire to continue their deposits after their certificates fall due, they must be presented for payment and renewal; otherwise interest ceases.

The money deposited is used only in LOANS guaranteed by us and in all cases amply secured by Mortgages, State, County and City Stocks, Merchandise, and other safe Collaterals, taken in the name of "MARRIOTT & WHEELER, Trustees for Depositors with Pacific Loan and Security Bank."

A Register is kept at all times open to Depositors for inspection, in which appear their names, the number of Certificates issued, and the SECURITIES upon which the money deposited has been placed. Depositors thus not only have the personal security offered by all banks, but in addition have the benefit of the securities taken and guaranteed by us, and the facility of knowing what disposition has been made of their deposit.

FREDERICK MARRIOTT,
ALFRED WHEELER,
Jan 5, 1855. No. 98 Merchant street, San Francisco.

C. V. GILLESPIE,
SEARCHER OF RECORDS
AND
EXAMINER OF TITLE DEEDS,
With seven years practice in the Pueblo, City and County of San Francisco.
No. 76 Montgomery Block and Hall of Records.
Schedules of Real property of the estates of deceased persons and insolvents furnished on application.
mar23-3m

B. FRANK PALMER'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, which has received the first premium over THIRTY times. Orders taken, and all information given by JARVIS JEWETT, Agent.
San Francisco, Dec. 29, 1854

Oakland College School.

Rev. HENRY DURANT, A. M., Principal.
Rev. A. F. WHITE, A. M., Superintendent of the Department for Young Ladies.
Mrs. LEDA G. BUCKNAM, Principal Teacher in the Department for Young Ladies.
Mrs. HELEN MARIA HANDCOCK, Teacher of Music.
Mrs. DURANT has the superintendence of the Family Department for young men, and Mrs. WHITE of that for young ladies.

THE Academic year of this institution is divided into two terms of five months each. The Summer term commences on the 28th of May, and will close on the 19th of October. The all vacation will continue four weeks.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all their studies, by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Trustees.

After each examination there will be a public rehearsal at which the mode of teaching and the general proficiency of the pupils will be exhibited.

The department for young men is under the superintendence and instruction of Rev. Henry Durant, Principal of the school. It is kept in the commodious building erected for the special purpose on the College grounds at the corner of eleventh and Harrison streets.

The department for young ladies is under the superintendence of Rev. A. F. White, and the immediate instruction of Mrs. Bucknam. The building in which it is kept is spacious and entirely surrounded with verandahs on the first and second stories. It is arranged thoroughout with special reference to thorough ventilation. It is situated on Broadway, within about five minutes walk of the steamboat landing. Each department has its appropriate pleasure ground, entirely separated and securely inclosed and pleasantly shaded with evergreen oaks.

The studies are cautiously adapted to the capacities and genius of the pupils, but neither ease or pleasure merely are consulted at the expense of discipline and substantial improvement.

The government of the school in both departments is gentle but decided, while the families under the supervision and charge of Mrs. Durant and Mrs. White are intended to afford the advantages of careful, agreeable and cultivated Christian HOMES. The temper, heart, moral and religious life of the pupils will be formed as far as possible according to the precepts and spirit of the Bible.

The branches of study to be pursured will comprise, besides those usually taught in English High Schools, the Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Spanish Languages, Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engineering and Pure Mathematics.

In the department for young men, the price of tuition for four weeks, including the languages is $8,00
Music 10,00
Drawing, always payable in advance, 3,00
Board and washing (six pieces per week) and lights, evening instruction and family care, per week 7,50
Without washing or lights 6,50
Payments for every four weeks in *advance*.
In the young laides department the price of Board and Tuition in the English branches, per week, is $7,50
Washing, per dozen, 1,50
Music, with the use of piano per month 10,00
Italian, per month, 5,00
Drawing, French, German, Spanish and Latin, each per month, 3,00
Board rnd Tuition to be paid every four weeks in advance.

The facilities afforded for a good musical education are worthy of special notice.

The Teacher in addition to fine natural abilities and thorough acquirements, has the advantages of a long professional experience, uniting effectually the most approved systems of giving instruction. The instrument is one of Chickering's finest toned "Grand Pianos," and was originally ordered by the Philharmonic Society of San Francisco.

The boarders in both departments provide their own chamber furniture and napkins. All articles of clothing and bedding must be numbered and distinctly marked with the owners name.

Books and Stationery furnished at reduced prices.

For further particulars apply to the Principal of the School, REV. HENRY DURANT, to REV. A. F. WHITE, Superintendent of the Young Ladies' Department, or to MRS. BUCKNAM, principal Teacher of the same department, or for the general facts, to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed:

HON. S. P. WEBB, Mayor of San Francisco.
PALMER COOK & CO., San Francisco.
FRED BILLINGS, of Halleck, Peachy & Billings
HON. HENRY S. FOOTE, San Francisco.
REV. T. D. HUNT, " "
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REV. E. CORWIN, " "
REV. J. A. BENTON, Sacramento City.
REV. J. H. WARREN, Nevada,
REV. S. S. HARMON, Sonora.
HON. J. J. WARNER, San Diego.
HON. B. D. WILSON, Los Angelos.
REV. W. M. RRIER.
aug17

EVERTS, DAVIS & CO'S
EXPRESS.

Principal Offices:
MARYSVILLE, RABBIT CREEK, GIBSONVILLE, ST LOUIS and NELSON CREEK.

A DAILY EXPRESS will be dispatched from each of the above Offices to the following places:
Forbestown, Hansonville, Bidwell's Bar, Columbus House, American House, Lexington House, Warren Hill, Spanish Flat, Chandlerville, Pine Grove, Long Bar, Wyandott, Enterprise and Onion Valley. and
A Weekly Express to the following places:
Secret Diggings, Warren Hill, Spanish Flat, Oregon Gulch, Chandlerville, Pine Grove, Poker Flat, Canyon Creek, Independence Bar, Poor Man's Creek, Hopkins and Jamison Creek, Jamison City, Eureka Mills, Elizabethtown, Scales' Diggings, Whiskey Diggings, American Valley, City of Seventy Six, Port Wine, Spanish Ranch, Harrison's Diggings and Thompson's Flat.

Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.
Collections, Orders, &c., attended to with promptness and fidelity.
Wells, Fargo & Co's Sight and Time Exchange on the Atlantic States and Europe furnished.
All Commissons pertaining to an Express and Forwarding Business promptly attended to.
Sight Checks Drawn on Marysville, Sacramento and San Francisco. EVERTS, DAVIS & CO.
Gibsonville, May 12, 1855. aug10

JAMES BAILEY,
IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Watches, Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, &c.
No. 110 J street,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Watch Repairing feb16-tf

POETRY.

THERE ARE TWO WAYS TO LIVE ON EARTH.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

There are two ways to live on earth—
Two ways to judge, to act, to view;
For all things here have double birth—
A right and wrong—a false and true!

Give me the home where kindness seeks
To make that sweet which seemeth small—
Where every lip in fondness speaks,
And every mind hath care for all.

Whose inmates live in glad exchange
Of pleasures, free from expense—
Whose thoughts beyond their means ne'er range,
Nor wise denials give offence!—

Who in a neighbor's fortune find
No wish, no impulse, to complain—
Who feel not, never felt, the mind
To envy yet another's gain!—

Who dream not of the mocking tide
Ambition's failed endeavor meets—
The bitter pangs of wounded pride,
Nor fallen power, that shuns the streets.

Though Fate deny its glittering store,
Love's wealth is still the wealth to choose;
For all that gold can purchase more
Are gauds it is no loss to lose!

Some beings, whereso'er they go,
Find nought to please, or to exalt—
Their constant study but to show
Perpetual modes of finding fault.

While others, in the ceaseless round
Of daily wants and daily care,
Can yet cull flowers from common ground,
And twice enjoy the joy they share!

Oh! happy they who happy make—
Who, blessing, still themselves are blest!
Who something spare for others' sake,
And strive in all things for the best!

MISCELLANY.

The Unhappy Reply.

I do not think it a selfish act if I occupy this whole seat myself, as I am to travel all this long day!' said I to a lady nearest me, one sultry morning, as I took the out of-the-way end seat, in the cars at Buffalo for Albany.

'Certainly not,' was the reply, as I put my shawl, books, papers, fan, boquet, &c., in the one end, and nestled myself down in the other. I soon wearied of conversation and reading, and had sunk into a fitful slumber, when a gentle tap on my shoulder, and a low 'please Miss,' made me wake with a sudden start.

The car was filled to overflowing. and a newly arrived party had entered, and a pale little woman with a fretful baby in her arms, stood asking permission to sit beside me.—With more of pity than of pleasure I shared my seat with her, yet I spoke but few words, and sulkily forebore taking the restless little creature, to ease her poor wearied arms; but merely smoothed its yellow hair and patted its pale, baby cheeks, and said Mary was a good and sweet name.

For my own comfort I had opened the window that I might more distinctly catch those picturesque views, that flitted by so quickly that they seemed like glowing pictures, without one imperfection to mar, when my attention was drawn to my companion who was incessantly coughing.

"I wish you would let down that window," said she, "the coal smoke makes my cough so much worse."

I am ashamed to confess it now, but I felt the angry blood burn in my cheek, and a flashing of the eyes, as I replied, "I am quite sick, and wearied, and hungry, and thirsty, and crowded, and here you come as an intruder, and keep me from the mite of cool, fresh air that I am trying to get. Do you think you are doing as you would be done by?" said I, tartly, and without waiting for a reply, I rose and was letting down the window with an angry crash, as a naughty child would slam a door shut, when she laid her poor wasted little hand on my arm, and said, "*Oh, don't do it, then*;" and burst into tears, and leaned her head down on her baby, and cried bitterly. The woman in my heart was touched, but putting on the injured air of a martyr, I compressed my lips, and took up a paper pretending to read. Pretty soon my eyes grew dimmed. I could not see without crushing the tears often, and I resolved to ask her pardon for my unkindness; but minute after minute glided away, and we soon reached her place of destination, and she rose to leave. I rose, too and the words were on my lips, when a gentleman came to assist her out.

She turned her gentle and tearful eyes upon me, with a sad expression, and bowed so sweetly that my hand was almost upraised to appeal for the forgiveness, the words were just dropping from my lips, but she was gone, it was too late, and I, a woman, with a woman's heart, was left with that stinging little barb sticking in it, and the sweet words and wasted little hand, that alone could remove it, were gone from me forever. I sank back in my seat and wept bitterly.

The gentleman returned from assisting her, and as the car was full he took the place she had vacated. I enquired who the lady was, and he replied, "Her home is in Wisconsin, and she has returned to the home of her childhood *to die*. The whole family of brothers and sisters died of consumption, and she, the last one left, is going too."

Oh! I turned away, sick at heart, and tried to shut out from remembrance that pallid, appealing face, as I resolved, and re-resolved, never again in this poor life of mine, to speak an unkind word.—*Ohio Far.*

No Venture.—The late Rev. Dr. Simeon, who for many years was tutor in Hoxton College, after many years spent in the service of Christ, as he drew near to death, spoke with great disapprobation of the phrase used by good people, *venturing* on Christ.' 'When,' said he 'I consider the dignity, and all-sufficiency of Christ, I am ashamed to talk of venturing on him. O had I ten thousand souls, I would at this moment cast them all into his hands with the utmost confidence.

D'Aubigne, in the History of the Reformation, says, "The Gospel triumphs by the blood of its confessors, not by that of its adversaries."

Happiness can be made quite as well of cheap materials as of dear ones.

The man who does most has the least time to talk about what he does.

A quiet exposition of truth has a better effect than a violent attack upon error. Truth extirpates errors as grass extirpates weeds, by working its way into their place, and leaving them no room to grow.

The superfluities of professed Christians would send the Gospel to the whole world.

Nothing but a good life can fit men for a better one.

Have but few confidential friends. They often become the worst and most inveterate enemies.

When pride enters the door of the heart, religion retires.

YUOTH'S DEPARTMENT.

The Child Colporteur.

"Mother, will you promise me something?" asked a little boy, laying his hand on his mother's shoulder, as she sat busily sewing.

"Promise you what?" asked she.

"Will you *only* say, 'yes,' mother?"

"That would be very rash; you do not want me to say, 'yes' in the dark, do you, Eben?"

"O, but mother, you might say so now, I know," persisted the child.

"Then I am sure you had better tell me what you want me to say 'yes' to," said the mother.

"Well, then, may I be a *real* colporteur? may I, mother, please?" asked the boy, looking earnestly into her face.

"A real colporteur, Eben?"

"Why, the other day when I stayed at home sick, I played at being a colporteur; shall I show you how? You make believe to be a poor woman in a log-cabin, mother, and I will come in."

Eben went out; his mother went on sewing, when by-and-by, a knock was heard at the door. "Come in," said she. The door opened, and in walked the make-believe colporteur, with his old great coat on, his cap over his ears, and a bag of books slung over his shoulders.

"Would you not please to like a good Christian book, ma'am?" said the make-believe colporter, "one that would do your heart good?"

"I do not know that I should," the old woman in the log-cabin seemed to answer.

"O, I'll tell you about them, then you'll be very thankful I've come." He took down his bag, and opened it. "Here is 'Little Henry and his Bearer,' there is hardly anything to equal it;" turning over the leaves of the little book, and thursting them up in her face. "Little Henry was a white heathen; he did not know about God; he was fretful, and very naughty.—Neither his mother, nor his father, nor any one told him about Jesus. He was left to his poor heathen bearer, who taught him to worship idols. By-and-by, a young lady from England told little Henry of Jesus, and then Henry told his bearer. As his bearer carried him all around, Henry talked beautifully to him. He told him how Jesus loved the poor heathen, and died to save them. Then his bearer too became a Christian. Then he was happy; he was not happy before. Is it not pretty? O, it is good. I think you had better take it."

"But I suppose I am too poor to buy?"

"Then you shall have it for nothing, if you will read it, and mind all the bearer says. It is as good as preaching; please take it;" and the make-believe colporteur put the book into the hands of the make-believe woman of the log-cabin.

"There, mother," Eben then exclaimed, throwing back his cap, "cannot I be a *real* colporteur! Why, mother," he went on to say, while a deep seriousness overspread his face, "do you know there are a great many very wicked folks down behind this street? The little children swear awfully. I asked them if they had any good books? and they said no. Is not this a good place for a colporteur, mother? and ought we not to do something for them? Could not *I* be a colporteur, mother? I am not too little, am I?"

"Where can you get books, Eben?" asked she.

"Why, have not I got some? Jane can give me a few, and Susan; perhaps you and father will be glad to help. Don't you think, mother, we can spare our books? we have read them through and through; why, you know, we ought to try to do good with them."

The mother was very much pleased with the plan, and when he begged to begin next Saturday afternoon, she gave her consent. How interested was Eben in collecting and assorting his little books! This would do best, and that had the ten commandments in it, and another was about lying; he looked them all over, and could tell what each was about. When Saturday afternoon came, his mother thought he might forget it, for his brothers loved play, and always wanted Eben to go with them.—But no, Eben took no interest in bat and ball upon the common; he had another plan which he liked better; so he packed up his little books into a basket, and set forth.

"Good-bye, Mr. Colporteur," exclaimed Jane. His mother took a tender interest in all his proceedings; she did not hinder him, for she thought haply the Lord hath sent him; and when she watched him go forth so serious and so earnest, she bade God speed in her heart, and prayed that the gracious Saviour might please to bless these humble doings.

Eben was gone a long while, and when at last he came back, he had many things to tell his mother. "Why, mother," said he, "all the mothers were as glad as could be; and some of the little children that could not read, I read to them. There was one big boy who swore, mother," said the child, and he fixed his large eyes upon her; "I told him about the third commandment. I told him God would punish swearers; I told him I would bring him a book about it."

Was not the mission of this child colporteur a beautiful one? I have thought how many nurseries and book-cases there are in Christian homes piled up with books, read and re-read for the last time, laid away and cast aside, which are not yet too old to be useful, and which might be threading their way to the alleys of ignorance and sin; and I have wondered if children, dear Christian children, in their simplicity and earnestness, might not go forth to the poor, ragged, vicious children of their neighborhoods, and carry to them the bread and water of life.—*Congregationalist.*

God Will Take Care of Baby.

"God will take care of baby." A beautiful infant had been taught to say this, and it could say little else. "God will take care of baby." It was seized with sickness, at a time when both parents were just recovering from a dangerous illness. Every day it grew worse, and at last was given up to die.

Almost agonized, the mother begged to be carried into the room of her darling, to give it one last embrace. Both parents succeed in reaching the apartment, just as it was thought the baby had breathed its last. The mother wept aloud, when once more the little creature opened its eyes, looking lovingly up in her face smiled, moved its lips and in a faint voice said, "God will take care of baby." Sweet, consoling words! they had hardly ceased when the infant spirit was in heaven.

We have seldom read a more delightful illustration of an infant's trusting in God, and of filial devotion, than this, which we copy from Forrester's Magazine.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

ALL the latest styles of Garments are received semi-monthly, by us via the Isthmus, and which, in quality, or style, durability, or cheapness, are unsurpassed. Our position, as manufacturers, enables us to sell at very reduced prices. The public are most respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
No. 169 Clay street.

San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1854. 3m

A. CONNELLY,

SIGN, ORNAMENTAL, DECORATIVE, HOUSE & FRESCO

PAINTER,

145 Sansome street,—Between Washington and Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B. Imitations of Fancy, Woods, Marbles, etc, executed with Neatness and Dispatch. feb9 tf

Table of Distances.

The following distances were measured with a viameter, by Capt. Warner, of the U. S. Topographic Engineers, in the summer of 1848.

From San Francisco	to Mission Dolores	2½	miles
" " "	to Sanchez Ranch	17	"
" " "	to San Mateo	21	"
" " "	to Santa Clara	48	"
" " "	to San Jose	51	"
" " "	to Murphy's	70	"
" " "	to San Juan	94	"
" " "	to Salinas River	113	"
" " "	to Monterey	125	"
" " "	to Mission of Soledad	166	"
" " "	to Ojitos	206	"
" " "	to San Miguel	237	"
" " "	to Brakes Ranch	258	"
" " "	to Santa Marguerita	265	"
" " "	to San Luis Obispo	276	"
" " "	to Capt. Dana's	299	"
" " "	to Los Alamos	321	"
" " "	to Santa Inez	340	"
" " "	to Gaviota Pass	352	"
" " "	to Arrogo Hondo	359	"
" " "	to Dos Pueblos	370	"
" " "	to Santa Barbara	387	"
" " "	to Carpenteria	398	"
" " "	to Rincon	402	"
" " "	to Buenaventura	415	"
" " "	to San a Clara River	421	"
" " "	to Canega	475	"
" " "	to Los Angeles	485	"
" " "	to Los Coyotes	504	"
" " "	to Santa Ana	515	"
" " "	to Juan Avila's	535	"
" " "	to San Juan Capistrano	542	"
" " "	to Los Flores	562	"
" " "	to San Luis Rey	573	"
" " "	to San Diego	612½	"

The following table is compiled from Mr. Sprague's bill, introduced into the Senate, defining the legal distances from the County Seats to Sacramento, the Lunatic Asylum, and the States Prison. The figures are not always accurate, but represent about the distances referred to.

COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	Sacramento.	Stockton	San Quentin.
Alameda	Alvarado	175	185	50
Butte	Bidwell's Bar	75	120	230
Calaveras	Mokelumne Hill	60	55	220
Colusi	Colusa	140	195	295
Contra Costa	Martinez	110	120	45
El Dorada	Coloma	50	105	205
Humboldt	Union Town	390	400	265
Klamath	Union Town	550	560	425
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	660	670	535
Marin	San Rafael	158	168	3
Mariposa	Mariposa	155	100	265
Monterey	Monterey	260	270	135
Napa	Napa City	130	140	55
Nevada	Nevada	65	120	220
Placer	Aubnrn	35	90	190
Sacramento	Sacramento	...	55	155
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	690	700	565
San Diego	San Diego	790	800	665
San Joaquin	Stockton	55	...	165
San Francisco	San Francisco	140	150	15
San Luis Obispo	San Louis Obispo	460	470	335
Santa Clara	San Jose	200	90	75
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	260	270	135
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	290	600	465
Shasta	Shasta	225	280	380
Sierra	Downieville	97	152	252
Siskiyou	Yreka	300	355	455
Solano	Benicia	110	120	45
Sonoma	Sonoma	138	190	40
Sutter	Nicholaus	30	85	185
Trinity	Weaverville	265	320	420
Tuolumne	Sonora	125	70	235
Tulare		265	210	375
Yolo	Washington	1	56	156
Yuba	Marysville	65	120	220

List of Post Offices and Post Masters in the State.

JANUARY 1st, 1855.

Name of Office.	County.	Postmasters.
Agua Frio	Mariposa	B F Whittier
Alameda	Alameda	L. S. Ely
Alamo	Contra Costa	J M Jones
Alvarado	Alameda	H C Smith
Angel's	Calaveras	J C Scribner
Auburn	Placer	James Bonnen
Alviso	Santa Clara	A Rathbone
Belmont	San Francisco	M Flashner
Benicia	Solano	James Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	B W Worstrom
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jas W Butler
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Bucksport	Humboldt	——
Buckner	Sacramento	James Buckner
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald.
Campo Seco	Calaveras	T M Pawling
Camptonville	Yuba	E T Bruffdage
Cedarville	El Dorado	George Thatcher
Charley's Rancho	Butte	Fred Peaskes
Chico	Butte	J Bidwell
Chinese Camp	Tuolumne	M R Graham
Clinton	Nevada	J S Cook
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Goetschins
Columbia	Tuolumne	A A Hunnewell
Colusi	Colusi	William Vincent
Contra Costa	Alameda	Thomas Gallagher
Cordelia	Solano	P O Lamorie
Cosumne	Sacramento	P D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	Wm Lane
Coloma	El Dorado	D L Wesmer
Crescent City	Klamath	David Hover
Curtisville	Tuolumne	J M Root
Cherokee	Butte	——
Diamond Springs	El Dorado	C N Noteware
Don Pedro's Bar	Tuolumne	Richard Smith
Double Springs	Calaveras	Daniel Thompson
Downieville	Sierra	James Gernon
Dry Creek	Yuba	Robert McAdams
Dry Town	Calaveras	J G Sneath
Elk Grove	Sacramento	S W Hall
Elliot's Ranch	Sacramento	Mr Elliot
Eureka	Humboldt	H W Bean
Fiddletown	El Dorado	J B Whitcomb
Forbestown	Butte	B W Williams
Foster's Bar	Yuba	J B Whitcomb
Fremont	Yolo	W G Brown
French Camp	San Joaquin	R W Noble
Forest City	Sierra	W Henry
Foreman's Ranch	San Joaquin	S Foreman
Garrotte	Tuolumne	Cage Tucker
Georgetown	El Dorado	T M Reed
Gilroy	Santa Clara	A C Everett
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	Julius Meinhardt
Grafton	Yolo	A Undegraph
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Green Valley	El Dorado	N Van Tassel
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Grand Island	Colusi	Thomas Eddy
Garden Valley	El Dorado	S Stewart
Georgiana	Sacramento	J M Sidwell
Hamilton	Butte	E M Burrows
Haskell's Ranch	Sutter	J Lefevre
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Horsetown	Shasta	G W Baker
Illinoistown	Placer	B Brickell
Indian Diggins	El Dorado	J W Gilbert
Ione Valley	Calaveras	H Alford
Iowa Hill	Placer	J Colgan
Jackson	Calaveras	Bruce Husband
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	G B Keyes
Jamestown	Tuolumne	Wm Donovan
Johnson's Ranch	Sutter	W E O'Kear
Knight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Laguna Seca	Santa Clara	George H Bull
Lassen's	Butte	W P Mayhew
Lewiston	Trin ty	Wm Lewis
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W B Osburn
Lagrange	Stanislaus	L M Booth
Mariposa	Mariposa	J F McNamara
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marysville	Yuba	W P Keyser
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Michigan Bluffs	Placer	S T Leet
Millerton	San Joaquin	E P Hart
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	A W Goodwin
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Montezuma	Tuolumne	J T Hoyt
Monte	Los Angeles	——
Moon's Ranch	Colusi	George Eastman
Monroeville	Colusi	R H Pratt
Mountain Springs	Placer	Joel Holland
Mount Ophir	Mariposa	J H Miller
Mountain View	Santa Clara	Jacob Shumway
Mormon Island	Sacramento	D A Kneass
Mud Springs	El Dorado	H A Hendee
Murphy's	Calaveras	A H Stevens
McDermott Bridge	San Joaquin	W F McDermott
Napa	Napa	E B Eaton
Nevada	Nevada	R A Davidge
Newton	El Dorado	W Fisher
Nicolaus	Sutter	F A Russell
North Branch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
Onisbo	Sacramento	C F Howell
Ophirville	Placer	D B Curtis
Oroville	Butte	P S Garland
Ottitieway,	Siskiyou,	Geo H Coe
O'Byrne's Ferry	Calaveras	W E McCormack
Park's Bar	Yuba	E S Gaver
Petaluma	Sonoma	P W Garland
Pilot Hill	El Dorado	Silas Hays
Placerville	El Dorado	W D Williams
Punta de los Reyes	Mendocino	T L Andrews
Putah	Solano	Elijah Syloa
Quartzburg	Mariposa	Thos Thorne
Red Bluffs	Shasta	S M Bishop
Rough and Ready	Nevada	J T Little
Round Tent	Nevada	J E Slater
Russian River	Sonoma	H G Heald
Rattlesnake Bar	Placer	Thos Wood
Sacramento	Sacramento	F Forman
Salinas	Monterey	J Bryant Hill
Salmon Falls	El Dorado	Thos R Brown
San Bernardino	San Bernardino	H R Hopkins
San Francisco	San Francisco	Charles L Weller
San Diego	San Diego	George Lyon
San Jose	Santa Clara	J W Patrick
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Lorenzo	Alameda	D E Crane
San Leandro	Alameda	C T Bryant
San Luis Obispo	Los Angeles	J J Harvey
San Pedro	Los Angeles	Geo. Alexander
San Rafael	Marin	M Stoppard
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Skidmore
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	T W Harper
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	H J Shore
Santa Roza	Sonoma	T G Hahmann
Shasta	Shasta	J Harell
Shaw's Flat	Tuolumne	——
Shingle Springs	El Dorado	D T Hall
Snellings Ranch	Mariposa	John Snelling
Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	H A Theal
Spanish Flat	El Dorado	L D Coffin
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	J D Staples
Steinberger's	San Francisco	Geo Thatcher
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Suisun	Sonoma	W S Kyle
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Stringtown	Butte	L D Coffin
Smith's Ranch	Sonoma	Wm Smith
Secret Ravine	Placer	J Hart
San Andresces	Calaveras,	C S Sweet
San Pablo	Contra Costa	A Bates
San Gabriel	Los Angelos	T Burdick
Tehama	Colusi	Newell Hall
Texas Hill	Sacramento	James Clarking
Trinidad	Klamath	E C Darling
Trinity	Trinity	C Lee
Third Crossing	Calaveras	J A Tate
Uniontown	Humboldt	A H Murdoch
Vacaville	Solano	——
Volcano	Calaveras	George Muncton
Washington	Yolo	A Warring
Watsonville	Santa Cruz	L Thrift
Weaverville	Trinity	H B Davidson
Woodside	San Francisco	M A Parkurst
Woodville	Tulare	O A Smith
Yankee Jim's	Placer	C W King
Yosmot	El Dorado	——
Yolo	Yolo	J S Fulton
Treka	Siskiyou	John Lindell
Yuba City	Yuba	L Babcott

SACRAMENTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Lindley & Hoopes, wholesale grocery, provisions, J st cor 7.
Sneathe, Arnold & Co., 175 J street, above 6th.
W. T. Grissim & Co., 158 J street, corner 6th.
Booth. Carrott & Co., corner J and 3d street.
W S Cothren, wholesale groceries, corner 8th and J streets.
Hulburd, 133 J street.
Burton, Powers & Culver, 191 J street, corner 7th.
Meeker & Co., K street, corner 4th.
S. W. & E. R. Burke, 38 Front street.
R. W. Wilcox, 97 and 99 K street.
A. Koneman, (successor to Kitz & Co.,) 98 K street.
E. H. Miller & Co., 50 K street.
D. D. Jones & Co., 7 J street.
Louis Sloss & Co., 152 J street.
Klopenstine & Co., 182 J street.
L. Warner & Co., J street, corner 9th.
H. P. Osborn, 247 J street.
Kleinhans & Co., 200 J street.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, &c.

Noyes House, corner of I and 10th st, by Wm Beckman.
Hotel du Mineurs, Restaurant, 2d st, bet I and J, Madame Goisseaud, Proprietaire.
Benjaman Bullard, Oakland House, bet 8 and 9.
Orleans Hotel, 2d, between J & K, Hardenburgh & Corse.
Verandah Hotel, 2d, between J and K, J Q Dyer.
St. Charles Restaurant, opposite Orleans Hotel.
Golden Eagle Hotel, 181 K, bet. 6th and 7th, D. E. Calahan.
Commercial Hotel, J st., near 5th. Holten.
Sacramento Hotel, 73 K st., Dr. T. A. Thomas & C. B. Lane.
Antelope Restaurant, 74 and 76 J st., Bassett & Hautling.
New York Lunch, Front, bet, J & K, J. Smith & L. Snyder.
Wisconsin Hotel, K st., bet. 7th and 8th, J. Willard.
Western Hotel, K st., bet. 2d and 3d, Birge & Lathrop.
St. Charles Hotel, 238 and 240 J st., Bailey & Farmer.
Fremont Hotel, K st., corner 5th, Barney & Son.
Brooks & Doyle, Restaurant, 2d, opposite Wells, Fargo & Co
Capitol Hotel, 5th st., between J and K, John Coffie.
Belvidere Hotel, 6th st., between J and K, Barnes & Daniels.
American Hotel, corner 12th and J st , T. S. Wilkinson.

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY &c.

Wm Bragg, stove dealer and tin ware, 197 J st bet 8 and 9.
Hooker & Co., hardware, 71 J street.
Stoddard & Zeitler, 132 J street.
Leonard Kellogg, hardware and stoves, 245 J street.
Nevett & Co., hardware and stoves, 96 K st, corner 4th.
Baker & Hamilton, agricultural warehouse, 11 J street.
Baker & Swinerton, stoves, tin plate, etc., 174 J street.
Shirley & Co., importers crockery, glassware, etc., 41 3d st.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

H. S. Burgess, importer drugs, paints, etc., J st. bet. 9 and 10.
L. P. & S. S. Crane, 44 Front and 109 and 111 K street.
G. B. Harned & Co., 48 J and 29 K streets.
Dr. Justin Gates, Druggist, 76 K street.
C. Morrill, importer drugs, paints, oils, etc., K st., cor. 3d.

DRY GOODS.

Charles Crocker & Co., (see advertisement) 246 J street.
Kohn & Brother, importers, 121 J street.
Courtois & Dussol, French goods, 123 J street.
Landers, Oliver & Co., dry goods, 83 J street.

CLOTHING AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

Greenebaum, 130 J street.
Moore & Schermerhorn, clothing, boots and shoes, 198 J st
C S Coffin, Phoenix boot and shoe store, 85 J street.
Kohler & Rueff, boots, shoes and hats, 143 J street.
J. Ryan, boot and shoe store.
Emanuel Blockman, clothing and variety store, J street,

PROFESSIONS.

Light & Pierson, dentists, 87 J street,
Dr Baillie, Physician and Druggist, 153 J street.
Dr Nobel, physician and surgeon, N House, cor 10 and I sts.
Dr. A. Ball, Physician, K street, corner 3d.
Dr. D. W. Whitmore, 4th street, between I and J.
Dr. R. B. Hall, 4th street, between I and J.

BLACKSMITHS.

Watson & Shafer, blacksmithing and hay yard, K bet 9 & 10.
Wm Taylor, blacksmith, adj Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
Randall & Co., K street, corner 7th,
McManus, K street, corner 8th.

LUMBER.

H. Dyer, Lumber Yard, 211 K street.
Hedenberg & Co., hubbs, axles and lumber, 231 J street.
McCune & Crage, Lumber Merchants, corner 9th and L

LIVERY AND SALES STABLES.

John Hutchings K street, between 4th and 5th.
—— Bradford, stable and hay yard, bet 8 and 9.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

Barton & Grim,m 65 Front street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Beals New National Daguerrean Gallery, 87 J st, bet 3d & 4th
D B Kimmell, Jeweller and Gunsmith, J street, bet 10 & 11.
Jas R. Quin, Upholster and Paper Hanger, 4th st, bet I and J, north-west corner.
John F. Crafford, agent Golden Era and Sun, 217 J street.
A Burne, merchant taylor and clothier, J st bet 3d and 4th.
E T Slights, wholesale and retail candy, K bet 11 and 12.
N Dingley, coffee and spice manufactory, J st.
Hawkins Co, reaping and threshing machines, K bet10 and 11
J R Tolles, importer of varieties, 242 J street.
Gale & Vanalstine, Wolverine hay yard, bet 8 and 9.
St Louis Market, Hector, 154 K st, between 5th and 6th.
Cartos, hairdresser, K street, corner 4th.
Mandly's shaving saloon, K st, near Ockley's corner.
John A. Kellenberger's shaving saloon, 23 K street.
Thomas McAlpin, house, sign and steamboat painter, 36 K st
Sacramento Iron Works, I street, between Front and 2d.
Eureka bath house and swimming baths, 2d st, bet. F and J.
Cochran & Comray, coppersmiths and plumbers, 2d street.
Geo O Whitney & Co, furniture warerooms, 91 and 93 K st.
James Bailey, jeweller, 118 J street.
E J Bosler, Phoenix Market, 69 J street.
G W Watson, Daguerreotypes, 73 J street,
J R Ray, fruit and seed store, 70 J street.
L Keller, furniture and bedding, 170 J street.
A Rankin, coach and carriage manufacturer, 4th, bet I and J.
Cloutman, plain and ornamental sign painting, 4th street
Sands & English, confectioners, 145 J street.
Johnson & Little, cabinet and turning shop, south side of K bet 3d and 4th st
Roller & Co, Empire Markets, 22 K street
C Rare, lock and bell hanger, 6th street J and K
Marshall & Nye, carriage, wagon and plow maker, J st
Peter Bohl, Empire Bakery, J st, bet th and 11th

C. C. KNOWLES,

DENTIST,

And Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth, AND BLOCK WORK.

Office corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Sts. (Entrance same as to Vance's Daguerrean Rooms,) San Francisco.

Business hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. feb16-tf

BROOKS & SANITER, REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Office, 178 Montgomery Street, (opposite Metropolitan Theatre.)

Loans Negotiated, Rents Collected, Titles Searched, with care and accuracy. Deeds and papers of all kinds relating to Real Estate, drawn with neatness and elegance.

Business transacted in the English, French, and German Languages. feb16-3m

W. H. J. BROOKS, H. SANITER.

WM. B. SAWYER. SILAS W. JOHNSON.

SAWYER, JOHNSON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, WINDOW GLASS, TURPENTINE, PUTTY, BRUSHES, GOLD LEAF, BRONZE, ARTISTS' COLORS AND TOOLS, etc.,

Nos. 103 and 105 Front Street, Between Clay and Washington.

San Francisco, Dec 1, 1855. tf

DR. N. THURSTON, AND MARTHA N. THURSTON, M. D

Have taken room No 9 at

AMORY HALL,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco, California,

Where they would be gratified to see their friends Mrs T. gives her attention principally to Obstetrics, and diseases of women and children. feb23-tf

Important to Capitalists.

THE undersigned being desirous of returning to the Atlantic States, for the purpose of educating his children, has determined to dispose of his interest in the Lafayette Flouring and Saw-Mills, situated 23 miles south of Yreka, (Scott's Valley). The subscriber also owns a valuable Tract of Land adjoining said Mills, which he will also sell. The Land is rich and soil productive, and finely located for cultivation, well timbered and watered, and enclosed with good fencing. It is now in a high state of cultivation.

The situation of the Farm is admirable for Stock raising, and is accessible to fine mountain range. There is at this time being erected upon the premises, and nearly completed, a two story dwelling house which will also be included in said sale.

For further particulars, make application at the above named mills.

May 16, 1855. (jel-3m) B. H. JOHNSON.

THE CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF STEREOSCOPES

Taken at our rooms. The superiority of our

Daguerreotypes

are so well known that it is unnecessary to mention it We are both practical operators of ten years experience in the art—and the scientific manner in which our rooms and skylights are arranged gives us advantages not possessed by any other establishment non the Pacific Coast. Our

GALLERY

is by far the most extensive and best furnished in California. We have a LADIES' PARLOR, furnished in the most splendid manner—besides a Public Reception Room. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call.

HAMILTON & SHEW,
Rabe's Building 163Clay

feb9 t et

FIRST PREMIUM

Daguerreotypes.

R. H. VANCE,

Just awarded the FIRST PREMIUM for the best Daguerreotypes exhibited at the California State Fair.

Mr. V. would be happy to wait upon any one wishing a

PERFECT LIKENESS.

The arrangements of his Rooms and Lights are superior to any in the State. Rooms—New Building, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, entrance on Montgomery street next door to Austin's. feb16 tf

REMOVAL.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

Have removed their

CROCKERY AND GLASS STORE

To the corner of Sansome and Merchant streets, three doors from their old stand,

WHERE they are now opening a large and well assorted Stock of Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. Country Traders, Keepers of Hotels and Restaurants, and Private Families will find every thing that is usually to be found at similar establishments, and at the very lowest prices.

Particular attention will be given to packing goods for the interior.

We have lately secured large additions to our former stock, consisting of

Goblets, Champaignes, Wines, Tumblers, Castors, Ivory Handle and Common Table Cutlery, Silver Plated Spoons and Forks, Parlor and Store Lamps, &c., &c.

No. 128 Sansome street, corner of Merchant. aug3

MISCELLANEOUS ADV'TS.

"GET THE BEST."

A NATIONAL STANDARD.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY.

The entire work Unabridged, 1456 pages, Crown Quarto, Six Dollars. Published by

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"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the STANDARD DICTIONARY to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States."—(Signed by 104 Members of Congress.

PROFESSOR STOWE.

Under date of May 5th, 1854, Prof. Stowe, late of Ohio, now of Massachusetts, long known through the country as one of the most intelligent and energetic friends of education, and with unusual opportunities for observation, says:

"I am decidedly in favor of Webster for the following reasons, to wit:

"1. Webster is the most uniformly anaological and self-consistent.

"2. His system falls in most completely with the tendencies of the language; and,if in anything he goes beyond present usage, it is in the right direction, and the usage will soon overtake him.

"3. He has present possession of the ground more than any other *one*. In the United States he is the authority everywhere, except in Boston; and even there more than any other *one*. In England he has more authority than any other one, and is continually gaining.

"4. He is the great American Philologist, the most learned and devoted scholar in his special department, that the English language knows, and for this reason, other things being equal, he deserves the preference.

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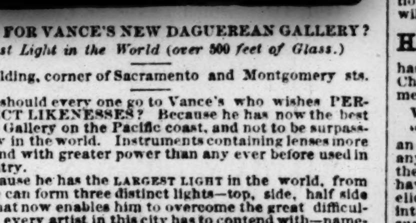
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june8

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